CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28581—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1891.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Points of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	5th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.I. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.I. ROSETTA	3411	700	G. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	23rd „
B.I. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	2/th „
B.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3863	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers passing thece to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	5th Novr.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,

Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hamburg Steamers.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. DON. SALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Nov., 1891.
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th Nov., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,

Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R.	Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,

Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

November 1, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3517	„ 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 2nd, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 11th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Gutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,169 tons, on 7th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,080 tons, on the 8th November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 6th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Bombay, 4th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

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CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about 2nd Dec.	for Marseille.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	„ 18th „	do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	„ 7th Jan.	do.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	„ 21st „	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,

Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE Mala Real Portugueza Line S. S. IBO WILL LEAVE as above, about FRIDAY, 6th November, taking Cargo and Passengers for Lamoo, Mombassa, Ibo, Mozambique, Quillimane, Delagoa Bay, &c., to be Transhipped at Zanzibar. For Freights and Passage Apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,

Khoja Mohla, Mandvi. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.

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" " BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.

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PIANOFORTES exchanged,

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PIANOFORTES renovated,

PIANOFORTES tuned,

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BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Canoe Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

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Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.

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CAMERAS.

FOR QUALITY, EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERA, LATEST PATTERN.—These Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use, the focussing is by means of a rack-work or screw adjustment: they are fitted with the new double swing-back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and reversing frame, by means of which the dark slides can be used either upright or horizontally, without taking the Camera off the stand. Each Camera is fitted with 3 double slides. Every part fully brass-bound and screwed. Cameras and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed in all parts with Carriers for smaller plates.

6½ by 4½, Rs. 190. 8½ by 6½, Rs. 245. 10 by 8, Rs. 290. 12 by 10, Rs. 350 Cash Price.
Ditto 215. ditto 275. ditto 326. ditto 390 Credit Price.

TREACHER & CO.'S SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERAS.—Made of the best Spanish Mahogany, French-polished, brass-bound, screwed in dovetail, single-swing back, and arranged to take plates in either direction, highly finished throughout. Vertical sliding front, bottom boards, hinged to turn up, and improved side fastenings, securing perfect rigidity. These portable Cameras, available both for the Studio and Field, are well adapted for district and camp work, and from their great ranges of focus suitable for portraits, wide angle view and other lenses. Price with fine Screw adjustment, double dark side frame, and focus slide:—

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
For Plates 10 by 8 in. and under	170	190	Spare Slides for 12 by 10 in. and under.	55	62
Spare Slides for do.	45	50	For Plates 15 by 12 in.	290	326
For Plates 12 by 10 in.	235	265	Spare Slides for do.	70	79

DALLMEYER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
No. 1 B. Quick Acting Portrait Lens	125	140	No. 3 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens	170	190
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No. 2 C. Extra Quick Acting Portrait Lens	290	326	No. 5 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens.	280	315

Dallmeyer's Patent Rapid Rectilinear Lenses.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting. Cash Rs.	Credit Rs.	Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting. Cash Rs.	Credit Rs.
15 by 12	12 by 10	Ins. 2½	245	275	8½ by 6½	6 by 5	Ins. 1½	115	129
12 by 10	10 by 8	„ 2	200	225	6 by 5	5 by 4	„ 1	98	110
10 by 8	8½ by ½	„ 1½	150	168	5 by 4	4½ by 3½	„ ¾	78	88

NEW RAPID RECTILINEAR DOUBLE LENS.

This is a Lens of the Rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the Market. It is adapted for Groups, Portraits in good light, Landscapes and Figures, and all out-door work, except Wide angle Pictures.

For ½ size plates, Cash, Rs. 43; Credit, Rs. 48. For ¼ size plates, Cash, Rs. 48; Credit, Rs. 54.
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THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID—

Size	4½	5	6½	8½	10	12
	3½	4	4¾	6½	8	10
Cash per doz.	1-2	1-12	2-8	4-12	7-4	11-0
Credit per doz.	1-4	2-0	2-12	5-4	8-0	12-8

THOMAS LANDSCAPES—

Cash per doz	1-8	3-6	5-12	9-4	14-0	
Credit, per doz.	1-10	4-0	6-4	10-8	16-0	
Ilford Yellow. { Cash	0-14	1-8	1-14	3-8	6-8	10-0
Ordinary { Credit	1-0	1-10	2-2	4-0	7-4	11-0
Ilford White { Cash	1-2	1-10	2-6	4-8	8-0	12-0
Rapid { Credit	1-4	1-14	2-10	5-0	9-0	13-8
Ilford Red { Cash	1-4	..	3-0	6-0	11-0	11-8
Special Rapid { Credit	1-7	..	3-6	7-0	12-4	16-4

Size	3½	4	4¾	6½	8	10
Marion { Cash	1-4	1-14	2-12	5-4	9-4	12-8
Britannia { Credit	1-6	2-2	3-2	6-0	10-4	14-0
WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHT'S Ordinary { Cash	..	..	3-6	6-8	..	..
	..	..	3-10	7-4	..	..
Instantaneous { Cash	1-8	2-4	3-4	6-8	9-12	15-8
{ Credit	1-12	2-8	3-12	7-4	10-12	17-6
Drop Shutter { Cash	1-12	2-6	3-10	6-12	10-8	16-0
{ Credit	2-0	2-10	4-0	7-10	11-12	18-0
Edward's XL. { Cash	1-12	..	3-8	6-4	8-12	14-0
{ Credit	1-14	..	4-0	7-0	9-12	15-1

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UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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"COMFORT with LOUNGE."

RS. 40, 45, 50.

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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

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WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS;

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.,

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Butler's Keen Razors, Steel, Black Horn Handles	Rs. 3	0	
Do. Black Ivory Handles	Rs. 4	0 and 5	8
Pair of Keen Razors in Case, Ivory Handles	12	8	
The "Despatch" Razor	2 0	to 3	0
Fine Tempered Steel Razors	0 12	to 2	8
Do. Hollow Ground	1 12	to 5	0
Cases of 2 Razors, Finest Steel	10	8	
Cases of 7 Razors, Finest Steel	35	0	

The "Yorkshire Bite" Strop, Flat Surface	Rs. 1 8
Keen Strop, Oval Surface	Rs. 2 4 and 3 0
The "Despatch" do. self-lubricating, suitable for Hollow Ground Razors	2 12
Keen Metallic Hone Strop, four sides	3 0
The "Primus" Sides, superior quality	3 12
Strops, an unlimited supply of various Lengths and Patterns	0 12 to 3 0

Chemists, Wine & General Import Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

TROPICAL FLANNELS. SUPERIOR! UNSHRINKABLE!!

WHITE OR NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED (Silk Bands),
Cash or V. P. P. .....3 for Rs. 20 0

SLEEPING SUITS (with Girdle),
Cash or V. P. P. .....each „ 13 0

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED:—COLLAR, CHEST, HEIGHT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

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FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

SPENCER & CO.

Undertake to make up and forward parcels of

CIGARS, TEA AND CONDIMENTS

To any address in Great Britain or Ireland, and if desired deliver same FREE FROM ALL CHARGES TO ADDRESSEE.

The PARCELS may be of any size, Constituents however will bear in mind, when ordering, that the proportion of charges decreases in ratio to the quantity ordered.

PRICES OF CIGARS DELIVERED IN ENGLAND OR WALES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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SPENCER & Co.'s Stock of Indian Teas is very extensive and comprises some exceptionally fine growths from Darjeeling and Assam.

The cost of carriage, duty, etc., including carriage to any Railway Stationin England or Wales varies as follows:—

Net Weight.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	15 lbs.	20 lbs.	25 lbs.	30 lbs.
Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

The excellent quality of our Curry Powder, Paste and Chutnies is well known. An assortment of one dozen bottles can be forwarded for Rs. 8 and larger quantities at slightly reduced rates, EXCLUSIVE OF THE COST OF THE PREPARATIONS.

N.B.—Parcels for Ireland or Scotland are subject to an extra charge of Rs. 1-4 per Bengal Maund.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE.—MADRAS.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

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CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,

AND CONTRACTORS FOR

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OF 50 ARTISTS! 50 ARTISTS!!

After a most successful tour through India, Burma, Straits, Hongkong, China, Japan, and Java. Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroys of India, H. I. H. Czarewitch, Successor to the Throne of all the Russias, Prince George of Greece, &c., &c.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, AND ON MONDAY, THE 9TH,

The Beautiful Comic Opera in 3 Acts,

LA MASCOTTE.

New and Splendid Costumes; Magnificent Scenery. Efficient ORCHESTRA, under the baton of MR. G. TRIMNELL.

DOORS OPEN 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

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Military and Navy in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Back Seats only.

Box Plan at the Gaiety Theatre, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 5TH NOV., 1891.

SPECIAL MORNING SESSION, from 7 to 9 A.M.

"Admission Free."

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.

Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

"PEOPLE'S NIGHT,"

8-30 to 11 P.M.

FREE ADMISSION! FREE ADMISSION!!

"FREDELIS'S STRING BAND."

A European INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

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S. S. "WERNETH HALL" ARRIVED 4th November, 1891.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th November, 1891.

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY ADMITTED my SECOND SON, Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE, as the Only PARTNER in my business, which will, as heretofore, be conducted under the Name and Style of "EDULJEE PESTONJEE."

EDULJEE PESTONJEE.

Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Bombay, 3rd Nov. 1891.

THIS is to give NOTICE that MR. GEORGE SMITH is NO LONGER in OUR EMPLOY, and we will not acknowledge any Receipts or Vouchers SIGNED by him in our name.

ROBINSON MORRISON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1891.

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,

£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890

NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE

IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.

EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing

PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED

AND

PROPORTIONATE BONUS,

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,

Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.

FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS

AND

BONUS ADDITIONS.

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EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.

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CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this and the next month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

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ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF LAST NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE

HARVEY & FLETCHER'S

IDEAL MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY,

BY PARTICULAR REQUEST OF NUMEROUS PATRONS,

Will give Two Extra Performances

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH,

AND

FRIDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 6TH.

A SPECIALLY SELECTED CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

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BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 3; 2; 1; and 8 annas.

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Doors Open at 8-30. Smiling at 9-15 p.m.

VIVAT IMPERATRIX.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH,

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MONS. L. D'ARC is the only one who has had the honour to perform before H. M. the QUEEN of England and T. R. H. The PRINCE and PRINCESS of Wales; and the Highest English and Foreign Nobility.

The Press of all nations admit D'ARC'S Troupe to be a Marvel of Splendour.

PRICES:—Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.

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EVERY EVENING at 9 o'clock.

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock,

When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

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TO-DAY, NOVEMBER 5TH,

CHILDREN'S BONFIRE and FIREWORKS

AT 7-30 P.M.

ADMISSION FREE.

ALFRESCO DANCE at 8-30.

Tickets Re. 1 to admit One Gentleman and Ladies.

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WANTED

100 (ONE HUNDRED) TONS of First-Class MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS, size from 18' by 12" by 12", upwards half quantity being over 22' by 13" by 16", delivered in Bombay. Apply EX-ENGINEER, Morvi State, Kathiawar, who will receive offers up to 15th November. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for supplying 100 tons Moulmein Teak Logs."

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AN EXPERIENCED OVERSEER to Superintend the Construction of the Shivajiwadi Water Works, which include Stone Masonry, Concrete, Rock-Cutting, Pipe-Laying and fittings for distribution through city mains.

Must be a good Surveyor and Accountant.

None but hardy men, with first-class certificates, need apply.

Limiting salary (to include everything), Rs. (200) two hundred a month. Address:—

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POSSESSING a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to Import Timber Free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at their Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, 28th November, 1891, at 1 p.m.—

All that piece of land with the Factories, Workshops, and Buildings Erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the island of Bombay, and containing 32,021 square yards. This land is held on a Lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st of MAY, 1863, for a term of 50 years with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the Engines, Machinery, Tools and Plant, &c., of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

The above property will be offered in one lot. Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application to the Undersigned, from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

J. I. MURRAY,

Trustee for Debenture Holders, Bombay Saw Mills.

Care of

EWART LATHAM & CO.

Bombay, 24th October, 1891.

FOR SALE.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, IN OR NEAR KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

OFFERS are Invited for the purchase of this well-known property. They should be submitted in writing to the Undersigned. The Vendors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other Offer.

THOMAS H. GREIG,

Hon. Secy., G. A. I. M. Committee, Bombay,

Marine Lines, Bombay, 30th October 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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NOTICES.

THE Undersigned, Executors of the Estate of JAMES DARRAGH, late of Alleppy, in the Native State of Travancore, Merchant, deceased, who died at Cairo, on or about the 20th December, 1888, hereby give notice under Section 320 Act X of 1865 that all persons having claims against this estate which have not already been proved and registered must prefer such claims to the Undersigned or either of them on or before the 31st December, 1891, after which date no claim will be received or admitted.

JOHN ROHDE (Alleppy.)
HENRY SMAIL, do.
JOHN GRIEVE (Cochin.)

1st November, 1891.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING COMPANY.

WE undertake to Type (by Type-writing Machines) ALL LEGAL and COMMERCIAL Manuscript work, CIRCULARS, POETRY, SERMONS, ESSAYS, PLAYS, NEWS, INVITATIONS, PETITIONS, and ADDRESSES, &c. It is the first enterprise of its kind in India, and in these days of keen competition, the speedy despatch of work, combined with cheap labor and printing, it is sure to greatly commend itself to the Indian public, as it has already in America and England. Rates and Particulars on Application.

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THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 7½ PER SHARE has been declared for the year ending 30th June, 1891, and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 40, Forbes STREET, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 5th November next, to all shareholders, on production of share certificates, whose names stood on the Register on the 27th October, 1891.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th October, upto 10th Proximo, both the days inclusive.

By ORDER of the Board of Directors,

TALAKCHAND SHAPURJER.

Bombay, 29th October, 1891.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
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DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

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Reserve Fund.....	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

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We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

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THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

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PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carri OUR TRADE MARK.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 3c contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 38), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (Englishmoney the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

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KING, KING & CO.,

Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882.....	£309,690	0 0
" 1885.....	£989,186	0 0
" 1890.....	£955,039	0 0
" 1889.....	£1,104,173	15 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,369,457 9 2
1879	£4,390,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company. Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,

Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,

Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,

Manager and Actuary

Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,500,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	935
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£22⅝
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Shares	..	..	..	..	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	485 xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82 xd
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	420
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	585
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,210
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	610
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	610
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,638	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825 xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Framjee Petit	1,230	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	905
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	715
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	660
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	610
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	230	230	12½	220
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	770
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	570
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	199
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	925
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000 xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,265
Masagon	5,000	250	25	8	115
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,700
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	392½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,330 xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	272½ xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	445
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	420

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	305 xd
English Press and Manfgt.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	135
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	900
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all		545
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	30	410 xd
Khangaum	750	100	all	32½	115
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	54	500
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	422½ xd
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	280
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	545 xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	103½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	355 xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	...	1,000	...	Rs. 100	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107½ xd
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,975
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33⅓	1,000
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	950
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	91
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26⅓	320 xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	90	100
Maharanee Lee Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51 xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	430
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	35	985
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	17⅞
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	21

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	22-11-0
China Leaf	,,	22-5 nom.
Bar Gold, New	,,	21-14 ,,
Do. Old	,,	22 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 10 touch	,,	22-7
English Sovereigns	,,	14-5
Do. Dragons	,,	14-4
Bar Silver 17 Batteeness	,,	106-14
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	,,	107
Spree Silver	,,	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Mahalaxmee Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.

Races at Back Bay Baths.

G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana, Children's Bonfire and Fire-works, 7-30 p.m.

Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, Framjee Institute, 9 p.m.

Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Werneth Hall (s), from Liverpool; and Lady Havelock (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Crocodile, for England; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.; Futtay Salam (schooner), Damaun; and Netherby Hall (s), Liverpool.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 9-30 a.m., to-day.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Premjee Tricamdass, residing at Samuel Street, has reported to the police the theft of property consisting of gold and silver ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 951 from a box in his room, on Tuesday last. He suspects his servant who has absconded since the discovery of the theft.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening:—

March	H. M. S. Camperdown — E. A. Clode.
Overture	Acteon — Aubor.
Mazurka	Souvenir de Spezza — A. Coreggio.
Selection	Cosi Tan Tutte — Mozart.
Valse	L'etvile Polaire — Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Miranda — Hoffmann.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED WHILE ASLEEP.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Mahomed Bapoo, a kallasi, employed on board a native craft. The deceased was subject to fits. On Tuesday night he went to sleep on board a prow at the Carnac Bunder, and, about midnight, whilst he was fast asleep, he fell overboard, unperceived. His dead body was found yesterday morning lying in the mud under the bows of the prow. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased fell and was drowned in the sea while asleep on a prow.

THE GOANESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—During the late visit of the Governor-General of Goa, at Ponda, his wife and two daughters visited the Princess of Sundem, at her palace at Bandora, and were presented, the former with a gold ring set with brilliant stones, and the two latter with embroidered shawls. The Princess could not receive the visit of the Governor-General owing to the absence of her husband, the Rajah of Sundem, who is at present on a tour in British India; but invited his Excellency to pay another visit after the return of the Rajah.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Mr. William Carter, Chemist, and Assistant Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, writes to us:—"The paragraph copied from the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, which you have published in this day's issue re my marriage with Miss Jennings, is utterly incorrect in its description of my identity. My name is not Walter Carter, nor am I, or have I ever been connected with the firm of Messrs. Lund and Blockley. I shall, therefore, be indebted to you if you will have the goodness to contradict the highly imaginative statements of the *Indian Planters' Gazette*."

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.—By a mutual understanding the action for defamation brought by Messrs. De Monte and Nunes against Don Antonio Pedro DaCosta, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore; the Rev. Father Gabriel, Vara of Thana; the Rev. Callejo, secretary to his Lordship the Bishop; and the Vicar of Dadar was postponed yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to the 17th instant, as the summons on the second defendant that had been forwarded to the Deputy Collector of Thana for service had not been served.

JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sadoo Mahadoo was charged by Inspector Butterfield, with striking Bhow Harri with a stone on Tuesday afternoon, and seriously injuring him. The complainant deposed that he was struck with a large stone on the head by the prisoner and was rendered insensible and bled profusely. His injuries were dressed in the Goculdas Hospital. From the evidence of an eye-witness it appeared that the accused was seen to hurl the missile at the complainant of whom he was jealous for conversing with his wife in a too familiar fashion. The Magistrate convicted Sadoo of the offence, and inflicted a penalty of Rs. 25, with the alternative of twenty-five days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOREE BUNDER BAMBOO SKELETON.—A correspondent writes:—"The bamboo skeleton at Boree Bunder, which quickened with emotion the nerves of members of the public, and even of Municipal Councillors, has at last vanished from the spot. Mr. G. W. Roughton, who had given a notice of motion before the Corporation in connection with it, has thus lost the chance of adding another laurel to his brow. From enquiry I learn that the skeleton was removed at dead of night, or in the early hours of the morning before the Dewallee illuminations commenced. The exact time cannot be ascertained; so stealthily had the vanishing process been conducted, perhaps because the projectors were convinced by the force of public opinion that it was the last of all likely places in Bombay to erect a temple to the god of smells. You were the first to sound a note of warning in the English Press; and thanks are due to you for the service you rendered in the matter."

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Dewraj Pudamsey and Iicerjee, both grain-dealers, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against them by Hurrishanker Govind on a charge of assault. Mr. Mir Sarfarazally, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the complainant, while Mr. Shamrao Rele defended the accused. It appeared that the complainant and the accused are neighbours, but are not friendly to each other. On Thursday the complainant went to fetch water from the water pipe of his house, when the accused emptied and polluted the vessel and assaulted the complainant. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, who pleaded not guilty, and fined the first Rs. 10 and the second Rs. 5. There was also a cross-case brought by the accused against the complainant, but the Magistrate, after hearing the evidence of the witnesses, dismissed the case.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.—A programme of popular lectures on scientific and other subjects of general knowledge and instruction has, we understand, been arranged for the ensuing lecture-season of the above society which has for its object the diffusion of useful knowledge through the medium of the Gujerati language. The season opens on Tuesday next with Mr. Kaikhosbroo N. Kabraji's discourse on one of his musical subjects. This will be followed by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi's lecture on "The Great Volcanic Eruption of Krakatoa, near Java., in 1883," which will form a part of his interesting series on Physical Geography. A Parsi lady-doctor, Miss Dhanbaiji Sorabji Master, has selected the subject of "The Management of Infants," practically so very useful in these days of high death-rate amongst infants in this city as the theme of her discourse in connection with the Society. Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar is also one of the lecturers for the season, and Mr. Palanji Burjorjee Desai, sub-editor *Rast Goftar* and editor *Nur-e-Elam*, will deliver a lecture on "The first Parsis in India." The immediate subject of the opening lecture by Mr. Kabraji is "The Language of Music," "and it will be the fourteenth of his series of popular and interesting musical discourses.

A POLICEMAN'S MISTAKE.—Raghunath Bhawanishanker was arrested by a police sepoy on a charge of being drunk and disorderly at Khetwadi on the 26th ultimo. He was taken to the Girgaum Police lock-up, but was released on his own recognisance, promising to appear before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. R Hamilton, on the following day. Raghunath failed to appear before the Magistrate as required by the bail bond, and a warrant was consequently issued for his apprehension. On Tuesday evening, while a Hindu gentleman, of the goldsmith caste, named Janardhan Bhasker, residing on his landed estate at Girgaum, was going to Moogbhat, he was arrested by a policeman. Mr. Janardhan asked the policeman for his authority to arrest him, when the policeman produced the warrant issued against Raghoonath Bhawanishanker on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. Mr. Janardhan, after seeing and reading the warrant, pointed out to the policeman that he was not the man mentioned in the warrant, and remonstrated with the policeman for wrongful arrest. The policeman, however, took him to his Inspector, Mr. Nelmes, who released Janardhan on bail, after being satisfied with his identity and requested him to appear before the Magistrate. Mr. Janardhan, accordingly, appeared before Mr. Hamilton yesterday and pointed out the real accused, who was fined Rs 3, by the Magistrate, who admonished the policeman for his illegal and wrongful arrest of Mr. Janardhan.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Telang presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE DONALD GREENHALGH.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

RE BHOJRAJ MOHANDASS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices, with an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE RAMJEE DHANJIBHOY.

Mr. Manker applied for the usual interim order, stating in answer to the Judge that the insolvent had lodged nineteen books of account with the Official Assignee. The application was granted.

RE GOOLAM HOOSEIN MIA JAN.

Mr. Manker applied for two months' extension of the insolvent's interim order, which expired that day. The case being on the opposed list was not likely to come on for hearing for that period. His Lordship granted the application.

RE ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved absolute a rule *nisi*, granted on the 26th August last, calling upon certain creditors to show cause why they should not prove their claims, or else why their names should not be struck off the schedule. The learned counsel said that the insolvency was one of twenty-five years' standing, and yet the creditors in question had not proved their claims. The application was granted.

RE ESOOFALI SHUMSOODIN BORAH.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for two months.

RE DAMJEE MEGHJEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, a postponement of the hearing of the matter was granted on the ground that five of the creditors had not been served with notices.

RE BINDESARI HANOOMAN.

This was a similar application by the same learned counsel, and being unopposed, was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Nusserwanjee Fakirjee Mistree; Ebrahim Jobooloon Dandeker and others; Kevalram Tavarmal; Abajee Shivjee; Natha Magah and another; Damodher Purshotumdas and another; Rattonjee Nowrojee Parakh; Meghjee Karamsi; Thamajee Chappajee and another; Balcrishna Jagonnath and another; Goolam Russool Mahomed and another; Mahomed Azam Goolam Moostafa and another; Joseph David Sweeney; Lukhman Abajee Mahajan; Alfred Cartledge and another; Samuel Ebrahim Tarkhund; Shaba Eshwant; Karson Gopal Gola; Lalljee Damjee Sonee; John Dominic de Costa; Gainoo Bapoo; Pallonjee Hormusjee Kharreghat; and Sorabjee Perozshah Contractor.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Causes Court, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Acting Chief Judge, Vala Narayan and others sued to recover from Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina and others the sum of Rs. 674, being the amount and interest due on a promissory note passed by the defendants in favour of the plaintiffs on the 24th December, 1889. Mr. Cowasjee Bezonjee Setna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the first defendant was represented by his constituted attorney, Hajee Ismael Hajee Abdulla.

Mr. Cowasjee, in laying the facts of the case before the Court, said that the consideration of the promissory note was received by Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina for whom his son Jakeria Mahomed Hajee had signed the promissory note and Bachoo Hajee Abdoola, who was sometime ago sentenced to death for poisoning five of his relatives in a house at Kambeker Street. The summons was, therefore, served on his heirs Memon Mahomed Abdoola and Rehamatbai, Bachoo's brother and wife, respectively. The bailiff would swear that, although the summonses were served on them as the representatives of Bachoo, they had not put in an appearance.

Hajee Ismael Hajee Abdoola, for the first defendant, denied having received the consideration of the promissory notes. He also denied that the signature to the note was in the handwriting of the first defendant's son Jakeria, who, he added, was not empowered to receive loans and sign notes on his father's behalf. He had been the constituted attorney for the first defendant since August, 1889. The first defendant had now turned a *fakir*, and had given up all worldly affairs and pleasures.

The complainant, Vala Narayan, examined by Mr. Cowasjee Setna, said that he was one of the complainants. The defendant Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina was present when the note was passed. His son Jakeria signed it at his (Balladina's) request. He would swear that the signature, which was in the handwriting of Jakeria, was affixed by him at the direction of his (Jakeria's) father, the first defendant.

The Judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 674, together with professional costs. The decree against the second and the third defendants, representatives of Buchoo Hajee Abdoola, was ordered to be executed against Bachoo's assets.

CRICKET.

AHMEDABAD HIGH SCHOOL *VS.* HINDU C. C.

A GAME was played on Monday between the Ahmedabad High School and the Hindu Cricket Clubs on the Parsi cricket ground at the Laldarwaza, resulting in an easy victory for the former by seven wickets and two runs. The success was mainly due to the efforts of Messrs. Setna, Taleyarkhan, Padam, and Ganpat. Messrs. Kavi and Madhav batted well for their side. Mr. J. Oliver, the head-master of the High School, was present throughout the game and showed great interest. The following are the scores:—

HINDU C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Madhev, b Setna	3	b Padam	26
Kavi, c Setna, b Taleyarkhan	36	c Setna, b Taleyarkhan	4
Desai, c Lafa, b Taleyarkhan	4	b Setna	6
Hector, b Setna	3	b Taleyarkhan	0
Narayen, b Taleyarkhan	0	not out	11
Chottalal, b Taleyarkhan	0	b Padam	2
Shunker, b Ganpat	11	c and b Taleyarkhan	0
K Balvant, b Taleyarkhan	1	c Lafa, b Padam	12
Ratanshah, b Setna	1	l-b-w, Setna	7
E Balvant, not out	3	stumped	0
Narsu, c Setna, b Taleyarkhan	1	b Setna	1
Extras	10	Extras	2
Total	75	Total	71

AHMEDABAD HIGH SCHOOL C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Ganpat, c and b Hector	6	b Hector	20
Hirajee, b Hector	4	did not bat.	
Taleyarkhan, b Hector	24	b Desai	8
Padam, b Madhev	8	run out	16
Setna, b Hector	5	not out	11
Divetia, b Hector	12	did not bat.	
Ravishanker, b Desai	0		
Munsiff, b Desai	9		
Champak, b Madhev	1		
John, not out	6	not out	2
Lafa, b Madhev	1	did not bat.	
Extras	11	Extras	10
Total	88	Total	69

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.

SINCE the inauguration of this association last year, there has been a steady increase in membership; and as the premises in Meadow Street were not sufficiently commodious, the executive very expediently sought for new quarters which would be larger and more airy, and which might prove at the same time an attraction to the members of the club for spending their evenings pleasantly. After some time had elapsed they succeeded in securing a suite of rooms in Apollo Street, next to the Carlton Club. The rooms possess every accommodation that is required, and have been fitted up with the stage and furniture of the quarters recently vacated.

The opening of the new rooms was celebrated last night by a dance, held in the large hall, which was well attended. The hall is elaborately furnished and tastefully adorned and lit by Wynam's patent gas lamps. The apparent efforts of the committee to make the club a success merit the warmest commendation and hearty support of the members.

D'ARC'S MARIONETTES.

MONSIEUR LAMBERT D'ARC opens with his marionettes for a season at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute this evening. There are many different marionette shows travelling about the world, but this one would appear to be unusually good. The London *Times* was loud in praises of the show. The *Standard* said: "We have seen companies of Fantoccini without number, but never any to equal these." Monsieur D'Arc also had the honour of having a royal command to exhibit his marionettes before her Majesty the Queen and T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, an honour which never fell to any other entertainer in his line. The public will therefore look forward with no little expectation and curiosity to the first performance to-night.

KIDDERPORE DOCKS IMPORT TRADE.

A fortnight ago, writes the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, you were advised that considerable consternation had been caused among importers here by the announcement that the cost of landing goods, such as piece-goods and yarns, through the docks, was to be 50 per cent. more than the present cost of landing these goods at the jetties and that the expense of bringing metals from the docks to Calcutta would be about ¾ per cent. of their value. These charges, with which Mr. Apjohn calmly proposed to burden the import trade, were regarded by importers as a direct violation of the promises made when the scheme for the docks was under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Bengal. I am glad to be able to inform you that importers have lost no time in protesting against what they regard as an absolutely unjustifiable breach of faith. At a numerously attended general meeting of the members of the Calcutta Import Trade Association, held at the Chamber of Commerce, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

(1) That this meeting, representing the import trade of the port of Calcutta, is of opinion that any arrangement made by the Port Commissioners in connection with the working of the docks at Kidderpore, whereby any charge additional to that now incurred by importers in obtaining their goods from the jetties would have to be borne by such goods, would be in contravention of the assurances given that charges would not be increased, and would be a burden the import trade cannot be justly called upon to bear.

(2) This meeting desires to place on record its conviction that it will be to the disadvantage and disorganisation of the import trade to coerce it into using the docks. It therefore protests against any such coercion as being opposed to the assurances given when the Dock Bill was under discussion.

It was decided at this meeting of the import trade representatives to submit the above resolutions to the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, with the request that the elected representatives of the Chamber, on the Port Trust, be instructed to carefully watch and safe-guard the interests of the import trade. This was done and the members of the Calcutta Import Trade Association yesterday met the members of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce and were given every opportunity of stating their views. The matter now lies with the Chamber of Commerce and its elected representatives on the Port Trust. They, doubtless, will see that the import trade is not burdened by excessive charges, which, if imposed, as suggested by Mr. Apjohn, would be in direct opposition to promises previously made on behalf of the Port Trust, and they will, it is to be hoped, take care to have it finally and definitely settled that no ships or steamers are to be, or shall be, coerced into using the docks against their will.

As regards the latter point, it may be useful to quote the following short extract from the sixth paragraph of the report of the committee appointed at the 592nd meeting of the Port Commissioners to consider a note by Mr. Apjohn and dated the 10th of December 1890 and signed by Messrs. Halliday, H. B. H. Turner, J. L. Mackay, W. H. McKewan, Scobell Armstrong, W. J. M. McCaw, J. H. Apjohn and G. H. Simmons. It reads as follows:—"Though the Port Commissioners may have power under the Act to compel ships to enter the docks the committee considered that the exercise of such power would be altogether at variance with the past policy and contrary to the interests of the port, and would be considered a breach of the understanding on which the mercantile community acquiesced in the construction of the docks."

Such was the deliberate opinion of the Port Commissioners in December 1890; all the import trade asks now is that they shall act up to this opinion, and not break the understanding which gained the consent of traders to the dock scheme, but keep the promises made by their predecessors and representatives in the Bengal Council on their behalf.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 1.

Thunder, Captain, Bo, 2nd K O York, on duty, from Deolali.
Symons, Lieut, Bo, 2nd K O York, on duty, from Deolali.
Cooke, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Central India Horse, on duty.

NOVEMBER 2.

Moore, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc. Fus, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 3.

Howell, Capt, 16th Bengal Cavly, on leave, from Jullunder.
Greer, Lt, Bo, RA, on leave, from Karachi.

NOVEMBER 4.

O'Donnell, Capt, Bo, Pol Dept, off leave, from England.
Kenny, Capt, Bo, and Lieut, [illegible] of leave from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 3.

Whittall, Lieut, Bengal, 1st H C, to rejoin, to Ellichpur.

NOVEMBER 4.

Bayly, Capt, Bo, D A A G, on leave, to Mhow.
Hinsley, Lt, Bo, 2nd R Dubn Fusilrs, on duty, to Karachi.
Gage, Lt, Bo, 2nd R Dubn Fusilrs, on duty, to Karachi.
Kenny, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, from leave.
Hibbert, Col, Bo, A Comt Genl, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th November, 1891.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Friday, at 7 a.m.—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill at Fort Head-Qrs.
To-day, at 5-45 p.m.—Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-Qrs.

2. On Saturday next, the 7th instant, the members of both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. On returning to the Apollo Bunder after drill, the Corps will form up and march to the Fort Head-Quarters. Dress—Drill order with arms.

(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th November, 1891.

1. Officers commanding companies are requested to have the Full Dress Jackets belonging to members of their Companies sent to the Regimental Tailor to have the Regimental Shoulder Badges put on.

2. On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

3. The Regiment will parade for route marching on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 5-45 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana. Red uniform, Glengarry caps, arms and accoutrements. Officers will wear Forage Caps. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4-45 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

4. This being the first parade of the season, the Commanding Officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

5. Extract from District and Garrison orders:—No. 510. Discipline (British Army) Serjeant-Instructor J Dollin, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is attached to the Colaba Depot, pending further orders.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt, B. V. R

MANY members of the Civil Service in Russia have set aside portions of their incomes for the relief of distress. By order of the Holy Synod portions of the income accruing to monasteries are also devoted to the purposes of the famine stricken districts. Thirty-two million peasants are seeking help. It is stated that the Government require a fund of 320 million roubles to supply the famished peasants. There have been hundreds of death, from starvation, typhus, and scurvy. The worst districts are Kayan and Simbrisk, and 55,000 people are starving in one town alone, that of Tiumen. In the stricken districts every edible plant and herb that can be got is being used for food, and also many kinds, which only imminent starvation could drive people to eat. Acorns are ground and eaten as bread, cattle are fed on leaves and sawdust, mixed with a little corn and ground bark. The price of bread has risen in St. Petersburg. Committees are being formed in all the large South Russian towns, organising balls and bazaars for the benefit of the starving peasantsy throughout the affected districts, and private firms and individuals, as well as public institutions, are doing their utmost to fight the widespread misery. The Czarina has given twenty million roubles for the relief of the famine. The peasants in the famine-stricken district of Samara have forwarded a petition to the Czar at Copenhagen:—"We are su

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

COFFEE MACHINES.—The Celebrated RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE and the French Coffee Percolator kept in Stock, in all Sizes.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

TO CYCLISTS.—54" BEESTON HUMBER, BALLS throughout; Lamp, Bell, &c., complete, in good condition. Bargain. Apply "CYCLE," care of this paper.

AGENT WANTED to COLLECT INDENTS in Bombay and Presidency for a Firm of East Indian Agents in London and Manchester. Address, with full particulars and references, "INDENT," care of LATHAM & Co., 48, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED L. M. & S. Terms on Application. A Mahomedan or Parsee preferred. Apply to "S. M. H. B.," care of this Paper.

WANTED a First-class WINE BROKER, with good Connection. Apply in person, between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m., to TURNER MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MORENAS and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS, Presentation Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN. In great Variety.

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REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—BOYCE and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to the Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TALLENTY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

MUSHROOMS IN TINS.—Just unpacked. Per tin, As. 4 only; per dozen, Rs. 2; per case of 100 tins, Rs. 15 only.—PEARCE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—RADAM'S and Co., Bombay and Poona.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Ballwale's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Sucr-dal Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-dal Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. V. Gopalrao Esq., Collector, Ahmednagar:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's God drop. Send your orders at Dr. B. A. BALLWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Rs. 1.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FRANK BAULCH, from Kelly and Co., London, PIANOFORTE and HARMONIUM Tuner, Regulator, and Repairer 6 Years to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Address FIRPO HOTEL, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries.—ADAMJEE and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 8 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co.).

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by all loyalty. Need only a trial to use it ever afterwards. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT GHORUPDEO ROAD, formerly known as the Blue Mill and now known by the name of the Lalljee Mill, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of A. Furber, Esq., Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 413 of 1891, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, November 5, 1891.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, heartache, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having none and none other.

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CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
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And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 75. "PEDRO LAND" & "ORIENTAL" HOTELS are charmingly situated, overlooking Lake and Mountain scenery, refurnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

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A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Baldock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

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MR. JOHN ROBERTS (Junior), THE Champion Billiard Player of the World, will ARRIVE in INDIA about the beginning of NOVEMBER, and is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS TO PLAY

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Full Particulars as to Terms can be ascertained from
JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,
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OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.

Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.

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HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.

A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
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Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
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Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
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This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 85.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

AN advance of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at Reuter's quotations of 95½; but market rates of discount were put up ¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3⅜ and 3½ per cent., respectively; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower at 106⅝. Bar Silver declined in value 3-16d. per oz. to 43⅜d. and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination at £74½ for Fours and £73⅝ for 4½ per cents. The position of the metal in New York yesterday has not transpired, the usual telegram from that city not having come to hand. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95; Exchange on London was a centime lower, at fcs. 25·21½.

The Wheat Market was quieter in tone yesterday, and a decline of ½d. per cental took place in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi, on the spot in Liverpool, at 8s. 7½d. for the former, and 8s. 1d. for the latter, ex-quay, Linseed also was quiet, Monday's spot and arrival quotations being repeated for Bombay Seed.

Spot Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening and Arrivals dull, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 700 East Indian. Ready rates were unaltered; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the nearer positions and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 33-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 21-32d. for March-April. The day's Imports were 47,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

We have no fresh news regarding Cotton from America to-day, the New York message as stated above not having been received.

Here, the Cotton Market has been dull to-day, with business upon a small scale, though rates have not moved appreciably. After the total of 2,100 bales of old stuff which have changed hands, the Mills have taken 1,950, consisting of 900 Julgaum, at Rs. 164; 300 Sheagaum, at Rs. 157; 200 Pachora, at Rs. 157; 150 Karanja, at Rs. 162½; 100 each of Candy, at Rs. 171; Joria at Rs. 150-1 and Barsee, at Rs. 178; exporters having purchased only 100 Julgaum at Rs. 160; and 50 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 154 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to only a moderate extent for export; but both markets have been steady in tone, and prices of all descriptions still unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,622	bales.
Wheat	34,843	cwts.
Linseed	3,054	"
Rapeseed	727	"
Gingelly	1,934	"
Poppyseed	1,870	"
Groundnuts	822	"
Castorseed	5,074	"

FREIGHTS are firm; but as holders of tonnage have again been asking higher rates, very little fresh business has been possible.

EXCHANGE, following the fall in Silver in London above-noted, opened weaker, at a decline of 1-32d., all round, and closed quiet, but fairly steady at our quotations, 1s. 5d. for Credits being the rate for the month. Merchants' Bills, for delivery next year, have been placed at 1s. 5 1-16d. for January, 1s. 5 3-32d. for February-March, and 1s. 5⅛d. for April-May. Bank Telegraphic, for April-May transfer has been quoted at 1s. 4 27-32d. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 ¾d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-8d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 5d.	"
Francs	3 do.	1·79	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—In spite of a weak feeling which prevailed during a part of the day in sympathy with London advices, an advance of ⅛ per cent. has been established in the price of Fours, for Money and the more distant Account. This afternoon 106 1-16 was quoted for cash, 105 11-16 for next settling day, and 105⅜ for the December account; but before closing 106⅛ became the cash price. 105⅛ is still quoted nominally for the other denomination.

SHARES have attracted more attention to-day on the principal line of Mill Scrip; but the movement has, with hardly an exception, favoured buyers, and we note a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share in a number of cases, at our revised quotations. Treacher and Co.'s shares have advanced to Rs. 985.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malwa arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Cathay arrived here from Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 4.

N. L. steamer Bayern from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 4⅜
2½ per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. "	73⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106⅜
Bar Silver	43⅛

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 24th October, 1891:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office, Rs. 18,47,457-6-4	36,57,873	13	6
Public Deposits at Branches " 18,10,416-7-2			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches,	2,52,80,574	8	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,47,170	5	3
Sundries	2,53,327	14	11
Total Rs.	3,57,38,946	10	7

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	67,88,270	9	11
Other authorised Investments	11,42,559	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	65,65,675	0	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	16,91,469	14	5
Bills discounted and purchased	47,88,743	0	8
Balances with other Banks	3,33,485	10	8
Bullion	2,653	5	1
Dead stock	2,98,953	8	10
Stamps	12,549	10	10
Sundries	14,992	13	3
	2,16,45,983	14	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	1,40,92,962	12	1
Total Rs.	3,57,38,946	10	7

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th November, 1891.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	4	1	12 p.m.	1	57
Suez	4	2	30 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 4th November, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	43	..	1
" Madras	..	15	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.

JEEJEEBHOY.—November 3, at Byramjee Hall, Mazagon, the wife of Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.

HUDSON.—October 23, at Upper Shillong, Daisy Bank, the wife of W R Hudson, Esq, of a daughter.
MARSHALL.—October 30, at Darjeeling, the wife of E J Marshall, Esq, of a daughter.
THOMSON.—October 25, at Ghilladaree Tea Estate, Assam, the wife of J Alex Thomson, of a son.

DEATHS.

MONCUR.—October 24, at Hereford Estate, South Travancore, Donald Macfarlane, aged 37 years.
ROSS.—October 29, at Kaita, suddenly, Charles Henry Ross, for many years Engineer of the E B R Flotila, aged 46.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1891.

A FEW weeks since we published an account of the conditions under which compulsory vaccination is carried on in Bombay, and of the precautions taken by the authorities for guarding against such risks as have in practice been found incidental to the operation. The article seems to have attracted the attention of anti-vaccinationists in England, one of whom, the Reverend Isaac Doxsey, has criticised it in a letter which we published yesterday. And here it may be well to state the circumstances under which we thought it to the public advantage to call attention to the question. Some months since, in commenting upon the report on vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during the past year, we observed that the anti-vaccination party, who have shown great anxiety lately to prove that leprosy is freely distributed in vaccine lymph, would find little in the report to support their theory. The Sanitary Commissioner had reported to Government that no instances were reported of any diseases having been communicated through vaccination. The statement was simple and straightforward enough, but the enemies of vaccination in England seem to have thought that if vaccination had done no mischief in India it ought to have done. Some of them were good enough to evolve out of their moral consciousness dangers and defects of whose existence people on the spot, with the facts before them, had not been conscious. Under these circumstances we thought it to the purpose to show how vaccination is actually carried out in this city, leaving anti-vaccinationists in England to deal, if they chose, with the question from the *a priori* point of view. We are concerned with things as they are; when correspondents who know nothing of vaccination in India tell us of the facts as they ought to be they contribute much less than they suppose to the discussion. Can health be promoted, our most recent correspondent asks, by spreading disease? This is little more than a play upon words, behind which the essential principle of vaccination is speciously concealed. To put the theory of vaccination in its simplest form, the vaccinia, by exhausting the element in the human system upon which small-pox feeds, keeps out small-pox by the highly effective process of starvation. The malaise, and the slightly feverish condition which are incidental to vaccinia may be called a disease by those who wish to do so. But there is a relativity in all things, and it is permissible, we imagine, to make a choice between a small and a greater evil in so eminently practical a concern as protection against a loathsome and dangerous disease. Mr. Doxsey, in putting the case as he has done in this singularly inappropriate question, forgets that there are analogies which may be fatal to his contention. Can one irritation be removed by another? he might just as easily have asked, and thereby have banished counter-irritants from therapeutics. The *a priori* method of dealing with the subject, he must see, is highly embarrassing. But even this might have been used without the large assumptions on which his arguments are based. Nine hundred thousand human beings, every year, in the Bombay Presidency, he says, have painful wounds inflicted upon them by the vaccinator's lancet. The painfulness of vaccination is at the most exceptional, and the most ardent anti-vaccinator, we imagine, would not seriously maintain that painful wounds were inflicted upon the whole of this nine hundred thousand.

But Mr. Doxsey soon quits the shifting ground of general considerations, and endeavours to deal with the facts as presented in our article of the 12th September. We therein gave the number of deaths from small-pox in Bombay city from 1848 to 1890. Now in 1860 Vehar water was first introduced into the city, and the sanitary conditions under which the population live were thereby immensely ameliorated. Seeing that, according to the anti-vaccinationists, vaccination has had nothing to do with the decrease of small-pox in Europe of late years, but that improved sanitation has had everything to do with it, 1860 should be an important date in any inquiry into this question. The other leading date is 1878, the year in which compulsory vaccination was introduced into Bombay. Now if the case of the anti-vaccination party is a sound one we should expect to find two things. First that soon after 1860 the sanitary improvement of the city led to a gradual diminution in the frequency and virulence of small-pox epidemics. We should expect also to find that after the introduction of compulsory vaccination there was no change in the rate of decrease, but that improved sanitation continued steadily to do its work, hindered perhaps, rather than helped, by the efforts of the vaccination department. As a matter of fact the reverse of all this has happened. "The sanitary period"—if the year succeeding the introduction of pure water may be so described—was marked by a frequency of epidemic outbreaks unknown in the "insanitary period," that is to say, between 1848 and 1860. In the ten years before 1860 there were four epidemic outbreaks of small-pox in Bombay; in the ten years after there were seven. Mr. Doxsey, as a Fellow of the Statistical Society, has worked out from the tables that we have printed the striking result that whereas in the thirteen years preceding 1860 there were on the average 675 deaths per annum from small-pox, in the succeeding seventeen years—that is to say between the introduction of Vehar water and the introduction of compulsory vaccination—the annual average was 1105. On one point he may make his mind easy. We are not going, as he suggests, to apply the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* argument to the latter fact. But we shall certainly claim that if the anti-vaccinationist theory were correct improved sanitation in Bombay would have been accompanied by something very different from this enormous increase in the number of deaths from small-pox. Mr. Doxsey who has been good enough to work out the averages for us for the years preceding 1878, is silent concerning those of the period subsequent to that year. We will, therefore, work out the average for him. It comes to just 280 per annum, as compared with 1,105 per annum in the seventeen years before the Act came into operation.

If these figures have any significance at all, it is certainly not a significance favourable to Mr. Doxsey and his friends. His criticism of the birth and vaccination statistics in Bombay, if he will excuse us saying so, is founded upon an entire misconception of local circumstances. Everyone who pretends to any knowledge of the subject knows well that the birth-rate is misleading in consequence partly of the large number of women who go to the mofussil to be confined, and partly for reasons which make the collection of vital statistics all over India a matter of difficulty. When our correspondent suggests that it is really the vaccination returns which are defective, because the "endowment" of vaccination provides a motive for falsifying the returns, he makes a charge against a hard-working and respectable class of officials which has never even been hinted at in this city. Mr. Doxsey, who is careful to let us know that he is a statistician, relies much more upon conjecture than we should have expected a Fellow of the Statistical Society to do. It is easy enough for him to suggest that the large infant mortality in Bombay may be due to "the shock and suffering inflicted by vaccination." When he has obtained any facts in support of this suggestion we shall be ready to examine them. Meanwhile it is a bare conjecture, and nothing more, and need have no place in any serious consideration of the question. We are threatened, it is said, with an early visit from one of the leaders of the anti-vaccination movement, who is anxious to collect evidence in support of the belief that India owes the dissemination of leprosy largely to vaccination. It would be well for Mr. Tebb to defer his visit until he has seen the report of the Leprosy Commission, for it is understood that in that document an effort of a very thoroughgoing kind is made to prove this belief to be baseless. Thus far the English anti-vaccinationists have had to deal with vaccination in India in the light of *a priori* considerations, helped out with pickings from the blue-books. The result is, as might be expected, a propaganda of a very misleading character. The attempt which is made in a leaflet that has been sent us to show that the people resent and resist vaccination is a fair sample of the kind of teaching we mean. Here we know well enough that where the law is applied with discretion it is quite the other way. In Bombay city there were only eight prosecutions last year for non-compliance with the Act, and the scene at any of our vaccination stations would quickly dispel the notion that vaccination is unpopular. When it is thrown in Jenner's teeth that he promised the disappearance of small-pox, this is only a controversial device, to which a parallel may be found in occasional references, hostile of course, to Cobden's hope that in twenty years the world would be Free Trade. But in India let us remember what the facts are when industrious compilers of isolated passages in our Blue Books remind us that two hundred and ninety thousand deaths from small-pox occurred in India in four years. It is scarcely fair to quote such a statement without giving equal prominence to the fact that not more than nine per cent. of the population of India are vaccinated. For the purposes of this inquiry it is, indeed, of little value to go outside the Presidency towns and the localities to which compulsory vaccination has been applied. But an enquiry thus limited would not, as we have shown, be of much service to Mr. Doxsey and his friends.

THE Madras Municipality at a recent meeting discussed a project for providing that city with a tramway, the motive power of which would be electricity. A final decision will probably be arrived at in the course of the present month. Resolutions recommending the construction of tramways have been pressed at an earlier stage, and there is little doubt that the project now under consideration will be adopted. Like the Fort in Bombay, Black Town, the business centre of Madras, is separate and at a considerable distance from the residential quarters, which are four in number, and in a manner constitute four separate towns with an aggregate population of 400,000 souls. To connect the residential quarters with the business centre, where the Law Courts, the banks, shipping and mercantile offices are concentrated, some twenty miles of tramway will be required. Given the tramway, the question of motive power has to be decided. In Bombay and in Calcutta horses are used; in Europe steam and horse power are mainly relied upon, but electricity is being tentatively applied and so far with good results. In America electricity now holds the field, and the days of horse and steam traction on tramways are numbered. The first application of this motor to street railways was made in Richmond only in 1888, and now there are three hundred and fifty lines on which it is in use, giving a total length of 2,600 miles of roadway in America, Europe, Australia, and Japan. Upwards of seven thousand motors drive four thousand cars, which travel daily five hundred thousand miles, and carry a thousand millions of passengers in the year. Ten thousand workmen find employment on the electric railways, and if we are to give absolute credence to the statement which appears in the *Forum*, not one person has perished by electricity on any of them. The capital invested on these creations of yesterday, amounts to over ten crores. The force is generally applied through wires carried about fifteen feet over the tramway, contact being effected by means of a brush at the end of a long rod standing up from one end of the car. Great economy both of cost and of power is claimed for the electric motor. To drag a car up a gradient of even five per cent. a horse requires extra help, and then moves very slowly and with much effort. The electric motor takes the car up very steep gradients at undiminished speed. Gradients and curves are matters of indifference; speed far greater than that possible with horses can be easily maintained. When going down gradients self-acting mechanism, somewhat similar to that which is employed to stop a lift in case of accident to the machinery, controls the car irrespective of the contact with the overhead wires. The wear and tear of the roadway between the rails is reduced to nil, and this in itself effects a considerable economy. Stables and their unavoidable sanitary evils are abolished. The loss by the using up of horses ceases. It is claimed that the cost of working tramways by the use of electricity is one-half that entailed by the employment of horses or steam power. The greater speed attained reduces the number of cars and diminishes the amount expended on the pay of conductors and drivers, the latter being of course dispensed with altogether. The rapidity and economy of the electric lines enable greater distances to be covered, and practically doubles the area in which people can reside without losing touch of the business centres. Since Madras has made up its mind to connect its outlying districts by a tramway system, the expediency of adopting the new motor is evident. In India the loss experienced through the breaking down of horses from sunstroke and other effects of excessive heat must always be considerable. When the Bombay Tramway Company sees its way to substitute electricity for horse-power it will probably find that the first cost of the change will be soon recouped. It was understood that the late Mr. Pickering Clark contemplated effecting this improvement, but his untimely death appears to have postponed the consideration of the subject. When that advance is effected the complaints—not wholly reasonable under the circumstances—that temporary stables have to be erected in the streets for the accommodation of horses waiting their turn, will be heard no more.

WE hear again of the Afghan mission said to have been sent by the Amir to negociate a commercial treaty with Russia. This time "advices from Bokhara" are said to have been received in St. Petersburg, stating that the Mission has started for the northern capital. It is not asserted that the advices were official, or that they have been received by the Government. As we have already pointed out the Amir has unequivocally pledged himself to place his foreign relations in the sole keeping of the Viceroy. The negociation of a commercial treaty with Russia, of all Powers, would be a distinct and unequivocal renunciation of a fundamental element of engagement, which he has found far more lucrative than any probable gain from an opening of trade with his neighbour on the remote north could possibly be. Abdul Rahman, if he were desirous of replenishing his treasury by promoting trade, would look to India rather than to Central Asia for the purpose. He has shown no desire to encourage either imports or exports: on the contrary he has apparently with set purpose done his best to discourage both by levying prohibitive duties on every camel-load of merchandise or produce, whether inward or outward bound. It is contrary to all that we know of that cool-headed Prince and his methods to suppose that if he desired to foster trade he would turn to the distant and sterile north and leave the markets of India entirely out of account. As a diplomatist he would not give the Indian Foreign Office a legitimate ground of complaint by setting at nought the pledge that negociations with external Powers shall be carried on through the British Government. The so-called Afghan Mission to St. Petersburg will most probably turn out to be composed of men in buckram.

WE hear that during the sittings of the committee of experts to consider the question of provision for the treatment of cases of dangerous disease in Bombay, there was a unanimity of opinion as to the expediency of keeping an infectious hospital open for cases of cholera, small-pox, and malarial fever. Such cases are frequently arising in the chawls, where most of the poorer classes live, and also amongst the more indigent poor, said to number thousands, who have no domicile, and sleep and live where and as they can, in the streets and open spaces. Outbreaks of infectious disease are not rare amongst this class.

TELEGRAMS received in Bombay state that the recent terrific earthquake has inflicted great damage on the Cotton Mills in Japan. The danger from earthquakes in that country is one against which special and very costly precautions have been taken in erecting cotton mills. But it appears that the precautions taken were not sufficient to secure the mills from the consequences of the frightful visitation from which Japan has just suffered.

WE understand that an intimation has been received from Mrs. Besant by the last mail that it will be necessary for her to postpone her visit to India for the present. Mrs. Besant, who was expected to arrive in Bombay by the middle of next month, finds that the increased interest in Theosophy in England makes such demands upon her care and personal attention that she will not for some time be able to withdraw herself from the work at home.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Siam, with the inward English mails, is expected to arrive at 8 a. m. on Monday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oceana (extra) left Aden at 11 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive at Bombay, on Sunday, at 8 a.m. The vessel anchors off Apollo Bunder to discharge passengers.

CAPTAIN SHAW, the retiring chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, is now

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. ELIOT'S VISIT TO CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. Eliot, attaché of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, has arrived in London to report to Lord Salisbury the results of his recent visit to Central Asia.

MR. T. HEALY HORSE-WHIPPED.

In consequence of Mr. Timothy Healy having recently passed aspersions on the character of the late Mr. Parnell in a speech at Longford, Mr. Macdermott, a nephew of Mr. Parnell, severely horse-whipped the member for Longford in the precincts of the Law Courts at Dublin yesterday. The police ultimately rescued Mr. Healy, but he declined to charge his assailant.

A PEACE CONGRESS.

ROME, Nov. 3.

A Congress on peace and arbitration comprising two hundred members of various European Parliaments has assembled in this city.

A RUSSO-AFGHAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 3.

Advices received here from Bokhara state that an Afghan mission appointed by the Ameer to conclude a commercial treaty with Russia has started for St. Petersburg.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

The s. s. Ballaarat for Colombo and Australia also sailed at noon.

THE BENGAL PIONEER REGIMENTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 4.

At Mian Mir will be established the regimental centre of the three Bengal Pioneer Regiments.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Since last Saturday morning the Viceroy and party have been at Achibal. On the way to Achibal on Friday some good snipe-shooting was found. Bhawan, noted for its famous ruins and magnificent grove of chenar trees and martand were visited the same day. The beats organised by Colonel Neville Chamberlain and Captain Evans-Gordon, was excellent, but the pursuit of game were unsatisfactory in the results, yet it was greatly enjoyed by all in the jungle nearing Achibal. On Saturday morning the first beat was without any result, though two bears were marked, besides several pig and small game, which were not wanted. The Viceroy got a shot at a large bear in the second beat in the afternoon, which caused him to travel across some open ground. A second shot stopped his progress and he was noticed to lie still under a tree, but eventually he got away. Owing to darkness pursuit was relinquished, though the greater portion of the next day Colonel Chamberlain and Lord Vallitort spent on his tracks without success in the ravines. Further up the valley, on Tuesday, a fine stag fell to Lord Beresford's rifle at Achibal. The camp was pitched in what is known as the old pleasure gardens of Jehangir. All that is left to indicate the position and character of the ancient building is the boundary walls of brick and an upper-storied mud caravanserai forming three sides of the inner court, in which were pitched their Excellencies' tents at the upper end of the gardens, the remains of a curious old gallery. From the base of the hill overlooking the gardens issue in abundant currents the finest springs in Kashmir, through the gardens these are carried in three separate streams. The central or larger stream forming two ornamental tanks in its course out of which water falls in broad cascades which add vastly to the picturesqueness of the surroundings. The gardens were illuminated in the night by the Mahraja's officials in honor of the Viceregal party. Before leaving Achibal all the Maharaja's officials were indefatigable in their exertions to secure comforts of the whole party. The State telegraph wire and State photographer have been present everywhere. On Thursday morning the party arrives at Srinagar and leave on Sunday morning at daybreak on their return journey down the Jhelum. On Saturday the Maharaja formally takes leave of his Excellency.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Mr. C. J. Connell, District Magistrate, in the unavoidable absence of the Commissioner, presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Bareilly College last evening.

THE BAREILLY BAR ASSOCIATION.

The opening ceremony of the new library and Chambers of the Bareilly Bar Association were held later on, Mr. T. R. Redfern, District and Sessions Judge, presiding, who is president of the Association. There was a large gathering of the members of the local bar, the guests and friends. Addresses were given by the Secretary, Mr. Preonath Banerjee, Mr. Buldeo Prasad, joint secretary and the president. At the conclusion of the president's speech, three hearty cheers were given for her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Native music and a *nautch* terminated the evening's proceedings.

PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS.

This morning General Kinlock presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Clements, South Wales Borderers, the insignia of the Distinguished Service Order after his inspection of the troops in a well-given address, for which Colonel Clements thanked the General.

Two Sepoys of the 2nd Queen's Own Bengal Light Infantry, Ram G Ipaudi and Ram Saran were presented with Tiwari Medals for long service and good conduct.

ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters it is notified for information that the march of the 55th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, from Kirkee to Deesa on the 13th instant is postponed, until further orders.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Deputy Surgeon-General Turnbull, I. M. S., Sind District, who has been on furlough to England returns to Karachi to-morrow, when he will resume charge of the duties of his appointment from Brigade Surgeon Hughes, who has been acting Deputy Surgeon-General in Sind. Doctor Hughes consequently reverts to his substantive appointment of Civil Surgeon of Poona. He will probably relieve Dr. McConaghy, officiating Civil Surgeon of Poona, about the 15th instant, when the latter will go to Europe, on six months' leave.

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

The following additional appointments have been made at the rifle meeting at "The Sisters," which were published previously:—Captain Horrocks, Poona Volunteers, has been appointed Range Superintendent and Statistical Officer; Resaidar Kudrat Khan, 3rd Cavalry, Camp Adjutant for Native Troops; and Sergeant-Major Murray, Lancashire Fusiliers, Camp Sergeant-Major. A small field hospital will be established in charge of Surgeon Frask. 300 men of the 25th Infantry under British officers will encamp near Dhanowrie from the 11th inst. A special camp will be pitched for his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Dhanowrie.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 4.

His Excellency the Governor and staff reached Karachi this morning at 8 o'clock after a pleasant voyage. They were met at the pier by Mr. James, the Commissioner in Sind, Colonel Crawford, and Mr. Sladen. The party then proceeded by train to the cantonment station, where his Excellency was received by Colonel Sartorius, commanding the station, and other civil and military officers. After receiving and replying to a Municipal address they drove to the Commissioner's residence.

This afternoon his Excellency will visit the College, Jail, and other institutions. He will dine with the Commissioner to-night and hold a levée afterwards.

LIEUTENANT KING'S CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

Lieutenant King's case before the Ootacamund Magistrate closed last evening, when the accused was committed for trial at the present Madras Sessions on charges of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and grievous hurt. Lieutenant King was enlarged on bail.

A NEW COTTON PRESS FACTORY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, Nov. 4.

The new cotton press factory at Jalgaon, being one of the branches of the English Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, having been completed the trial of engines and other machinery took place and excellent cotton bales in size were turned out this day in the presence of the agent, Mr. Rustomji Framji Wadia, and the Company's engineer, Mr. Merwanjee N. Hathiram, and the manager, and a large assemblage consisting of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bingham, Mr. L. W. Hartley, Rao Saheb K. S. Risverkar, Joint Judge, Rao Saheb N. H. Gharpuray, Mamlatdar, Mr. Jewraj Topan, Dr. M. M. Mody, Messrs. Damodar Mahdowjee, Abajee Ragho Vakil, Narain Dhackdeo Vakil, Pandoorang Luximan Vakil, Choonilal Bappoojee, Kupoorchund Hiralal, Goolabchund Ruttanchand, P. S. DeSouza, Govind Suckaram Narain Oonkar, Buckatram Nathooram, Framjee Jamsetjee Kerawalla, Maneckjee Dhunjeebhoy Screwalla, Manickjee Merwanji Engineer, Dosabhoy Sorabjee Shroff, Rustomjee Hormasjee Sookhia, Shapoorjee R. Mehta, Ardasher Pestonjee Mistree, Pestonjee M. Marker, Sorabjee N. Setna, Cowasjee Framjee Dantra, and Shaboodin Joosuf Mistree, when every thing passed of satisfactorily. The machinery is of the latest improvement; the press and other buildings are built of masonry and lime. Great attention has been given for storing cotton of native and other merchants. The site selected is one of the best in Jalgaon, quite close to the railway station, and arrangements have been made with the G. I. P. Railway for loading and unloading cotton bales with great ease and facility. The ceremony was brought to an end by the distribution *pan-supari* and flowers.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Offices, when the chair was occupied by Mr. E. B. Carroll. There were also present the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Col. Merewether, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. A. M. Dharamsi, K. N. Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, and Mulji B. Bharbhaya.

AN ACTION AGAINST A MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION.

The Committee considered a letter from the the Acting Commissioner, requesting sanction, under Section 517, of the Municipal Act, to file a suit in the Small Causes Court against Mr. N. B. Suntook, a member of the Municipal Corporation, for the recovery of Rs. 582-13-2, being the amount of surety money in respect of ward clerk, Maneckji Aderji, who fraudulently misappropriated that amount of Municipal money.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal considered that the filing of the action should be delayed until Mr. Suntook was furnished with information that had been requested by his solicitors.

Dr. Weir, Acting Commissioner remarked that the present was the second occasion on which the matter had been considered by the Committee, and it would be better if it now decided what course should be adopted. The last two letters from the Municipal solicitors to Mr. Suntook had not been replied to. The matter had been in abeyance since May, and it was high time it was disposed of.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that he believed that Mr. Suntook had expressed himself willing to pay the money, but before he did so he wished to have information respecting the working of the Assessment Department.

The Chairman did not see why he should ask for that information, seeing he acknowledged his liability.

It was ultimately decided, on the motion of Col. Merewether, to file the suit.

DEWALI FIRE-WORKS.

On a statement being made before the Committee, giving the number of additional licenses issued during the month previous to the Dewali for the retail of fire-works for the present year, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee remarked that this year the number of licenses granted were 145 as against 112 the previous year. He further pointed out that there were 20 permanent licenses granted which made the figures 165. In Bhuleshwar there was one complete row of shops which sold fire-works, and he looked upon them as a source of serious danger. The fire-works sold were not merely little crackers but big explosives, the report of which resembled that of a small canon. It could easily be imagined what would be the result of a fire in such a place. They, the Committee, knew how careless people were with the *biddee*, and the danger that arose from kerosine lamps. Ten fires occurred last year from the careless throwing away of lighted *biddees*, and 22 from explosions, or overturning of kerosine lamps. Therefore, he considered the licenses should be greatly restricted as the shops were a source of serious danger to the city. One slight mistake or careless handling of a lamp would bring down a good part of the town, and in all likelihood a serious loss of life. The sales had now become a source of much danger, and the exceedingly lax manner in which the licenses were issued should be restricted within reasonable bounds. Under Section 394 of the Act, it was clearly the intention of the Legislature that premises for the sale of such articles should not be used without licenses, and the very fact of that power being given to the Municipality meant that the licenses were to be issued with proper regard to the number of the fire-work depots. In conclusion he moved that the Superintendent's return be recorded with a request to the Acting Commissioner, that in the issue of such licenses in the future precautions be taken to limit their number.

The Acting Commissioner said that the Explosives Act was very stringent as to the storage of large quantities of kerosine oil and fire-works, but in case of small storages, the support of the Standing Committee was necessary.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

There was no other business of interest.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Siam, with the English mails of the 23rd ult., left Aden at noon on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Monday. The Siam which communicated at Aden with the Coromandel for Calcutta and the Ballaarat for Australia, brings the following passengers:—

From London:—Mr Knowles, Mr W Moir, Mr and Mrs Plumley, Mrs Beddy and two children, Mrs E Turner and two children, Miss Lawson, Mrs Wilkins and infant, Mr Jagaanadham, and Mr B C H Kennedy.

From Brindisi:—Mr and Mrs E G Oliver, Mr C C Hicks, Mr A Cadell, Major Parke, Mr C B MacToor, Mr Masters, Mr Leonard, Mr H Schurr, Mr Oliver, Mr A E Cumming, Mr W E Parry, Mr Montague Hill, Mr G Bridge, Surg-Major R A K Holmes, Mr Scott, Mr J J Henderson, Surg-Major Baker, Mr John Sinclair, Dr A Adams, Mr Pell, Mr and Mrs C H Hill, Mr Betham, Mr A Shannon, Mrs Henderson, Mr Stutz, and Mr S Kilby.

From Venice:—Mr and Mrs W S McClelland, two Misses McClelland, Mr Lang, and Mr Silbiger.

From Naples:—Mrs Sparenborg, Mr T G Young, Hon F L Latham, Miss Latham, and Mr Cruudan.

From Port Said:—Col W W E Gossett, C.B.

For Kurrachee:—Mr Gillon, and Mr Roome.

For Madras:—Mr P Roscoe Allen.

LIGHT-HORSE DEWALI RECRUIT CAMP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LIEUT. CUFFE, who is temporarily in command of the Bombay Light Horse, utilised the Dewali holidays by forming a camp of instruction for this season's recruits at the north of the Island of Juans in an open space among the cocoanut-trees that skirt Varsova Sands. Eighteen members of the Troop, nearly all of them recruits, went into residence for the three days—Saturday, Sunday, and Monday—and the strength on parade was as a rule increased by a few trained members living on Pali Hill or in Bandora, who rode over for the purpose. The camp may be regarded as having been a great success, both from the point of view of work and as a pleasant social gathering. The arrangements were by no means elaborate. There was no mess-tent; meals had to be eaten picnic-fashion, in the open, and though some sybarites had taken precautions to provide themselves with chairs and teapoys, most of the men squatted about either on the ground or on empty cases, resting their plates on their knees and appearing to enjoy the discomfort rather than otherwise. Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., worked the Commissariat Department, and did it better for the troopers than for themselves, it is to be feared, as the amiable person in charge of the canteen is reported to have expressed his surprise that eighteen Gentlemen (with a big "G" please Mr. Editor) should have had such a poor capacity for the assimilation of alcohol. So you see it was "plain living and high drilling."

Lieut. Cuffe told the men at the start that he had brought them down for work, and, aided and abetted by Sergeant-Major Ryrie, acted up to his intention very fully, the following being his notion of a suitable programme of events for one day:—

5 a.m.—Reveille.
5-30 a.m.—Outpost duty on foot (this consisted mainly of running up and down sandy hillocks and blazing away blank cartridges at an imaginary foe—splendid exercise for a dyspeptic subject, first thing in the morning).
6-15.—Mounted parade.
8-45.—Sword exercise on foot.
11-30.—Inspection of kit.
4-0 p.m.—Carbine drill and more sword exercise.
4-45 p.m.—Another mounted parade.

Three days of this sort of regiment turned the recruits into veterans from a volunteer point of view, and the horses were doing their work like machines. It is extraordinary how short a time it takes to attain to a very fair degree of efficiency when men and horses work together regularly; but when members of a mounted corps consider it sufficient to attend about one parade in five and never go to riding school they not merely give their regiment a bad name with the General at the annual inspection, but take the spirit of energy and *esprit-de-corps* out of the men who have done their best to do it credit, and make them wonder whether it is good enough to take the trouble to render themselves individually efficient, if their best endeavours are to be rendered nugatory by the blunders of their comrades in the ranks and the vagaries of half-a-dozen untrained horses. The Bombay Light Horse is on the whole splendidly horsed now—nearly every man rides a waler—and if the members take the trouble to work a little, the inspection this year ought to be a very satisfactory one. The eighteen men who were in camp are all as keen as mustard, and are almost sure to form an efficient nucleus at every parade of the season, so there will be no excuse for any member to absent himself from drill on the plea that, in all probability, if he turns up, he will find only about half-a-dozen other troopers on the ground and the drill will be a farce. There may be insuperable reasons why a corps like the Light Horse should not make much of a show as regards quantity, but there is no reason whatever why its quality should not be excellent. The writer is an old member of the corps and one who has seen it pass through some rather depressing times, but after seeing the work done at the recent camp and the excellent spirit and material of the new blood, he hopes that that sort of thing is all over.

THE S. S. OCEANA.

THE second extra steamer of the season is expected on Sunday morning with the following passengers:—

For Bombay:—Mr Amherst Walter, Mr and Mrs V Murray, Mr and Mrs Coulon, child, and maid, Mr A Stuart Reid, Mr Latham Brown, Mr and Mrs G D Campbell, Mrs Le Marchand, Mrs and Miss MacMalin, Mrs Carruthers, Mr A M B Irwin, Mr and Misses Eckford, Mrs and Miss Barnard, Miss Elliott, Mr J Moore, Capt and Mrs W Stewart, Mr and Mrs W T Martin, Mrs J P Greaney, infant, and maid, Mr R Baker, Mrs Newman, Miss Brown, Miss Farrar, Miss Gauge, Miss Bate, Mrs Ivens, child, and maid, Miss Barrow, Mrs Murray, Mr E G B Stevenson, Miss Fox, Mrs Shannon and child, Mrs Frett, Mrs Woodward Reid, Mrs Hogan and infant, Rev Mr and Mrs Rountree, Mr and Miss Briggs, Rev R Dutt, Mr and Mrs Irvine, Mrs Greaves, Mr D W Joyut, Miss Wilson, Mr Murray, Mrs Kelvert, Mrs and Miss Morris, Mr F Holden, Mr and Mrs Firman, Miss Clark, Mrs and Miss Loftus Tottenham, Mrs Spark and child, Mr and Mrs Gill, two children, and ayah, Mrs and Misses Woodroffe and maid, Mr Morrison, Miss Valentine, Miss Raper, Mrs Heney, Miss D'Aeth, Mr and Mrs Crossin, Mr Branchi, Mr F E Wedderburn, Mr T Forbes, Mr J Wigley, Mrs Duggan, Mr W H Marks, Mrs H A Vincent, Mr C Fra klin, Miss Barkly, Miss Fox, Mr and Mrs E W D Moffat, Misses Moffat and friend, Miss Collins, Mr Booth, Mr A Berens, Mr and Mrs Ahmad, Mr and Mrs Curry, two children, and ayah, Mr G A Crichton, Mr R E Melsheimer, Mrs Sproat, Miss Hunt, Mrs Drewry and infant, Mr Boxall, Mrs and Miss Blunt, Mr E W Prevost, Mr E J Feilden, Mrs Soames, Miss Sutton, Surg-Maj and Mrs Lang Browne, infant, and maid, Col G N Channer, V C, C B From Marseilles; Mr and Mrs F A Shaw, Mrs Douglas and friend, Mr Justice Prinsep, Mr D Fuchs, Mr and Mrs Eddis, Mrs S S Jacob, Sir Comar Petheram, Mr Justice Norris, Mrs Beverly, Mr and Mrs J Pratt, Mr J E Todd, Mr P K Lake, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Lyall, Mrs O C Rae., two children, and governess, Mr and Mrs Duthie, Mrs Blunt and friend, Mr and Mrs Bradley, Mrs J B Thomson, Mrs Cleghorn, Colonel and Mrs Rogers, Mrs Kelleher, Mr C Sharpe, Mrs H C Conybeare and maid, Suag-Major F C Nicholson. Colonel G N Channer, V C, Mr and Mrs Duthie, Colonel, W A Lawrence, Mr and Mrs H W Gordon, Mrs J P Griany, infant, and maid, Mr E T Knox, Mrs and Miss Maul Mr O Kœbel, Mr C Andreae, Mrs A P Mac Donnell, child, governess, and maid, Capt R H Pennings, Mr and Mrs, Revaz, Mr W Adye, Mr H O Drummond, Mr H C King, Capt Franks and friend, Bishop of Calcutta, Misses Johnson (two), Kanwar Herman Siug, and Kanwani, Colonel Laughton, C B, Mr and Mrs Hopkins, Mr F Hartmann, Mr A King, Mr J Beams, Mr A Parsons, Mr and Mrs Keith, Miss Higgins, Colonel Bayleo, Mr Solans and and brother, Miss Solans, Miss Hewey, Colonel Waterhouse, Miss A M Hoare, Mr Templeman, Mr and Mrs G H D Walker, Mr and Mrs Ormiston, Mr and Mrs H March, Mr Asmann, Mr Gustave Schmer, H C King, Mrs E Money, Mrs Carruthers, Mr A F Grimley, Mr W H Grimley, Mr H W J Hill, Lady Leslie and two children, Mrs MacMullin, Miss Barlow, Miss Davies, Miss Johnson Smith, Mr Brittain, Miss Hervey, Miss Anderson, Mr G Hirbst, Mrs Bovill, Mr Oscar Schmidt, Mrs and Misses Lang, Mr C A S Bedford, Miss Hopkins, Colonel and Mrs H M Buller, Miss Gloag, Capt W H D Rich, Mr W Butler, Mr H M Alexander, Mr J C Croft, Surg-Major P J Freyer, Surg-Major S H Browne, Mr and Mrs Laidlaw and child, Mr Holland Burne, Mr Marsden, Mr Beeth, Miss Noble Taylor, Captain and Mrs M A Taite and child, Mr R H Stevens, Mr and Mrs R C Chapman, infant, and ayah, Mr Ward Smith, Mrs St John Kneller, Mr Keyser, Mr G Owen, Mrs Brown, Mr Duncan, Mr Rumsey, Mr Brook, Mr R G Culloden, Mr S C E Biddulph, Mr A C Apercy, Mr W Gilchrist, Mr F R Apcot, Mr A E Vlasto, Mr and Mrs Grieve and Maid, Mr and Mrs E W D Moffatt, Misses Moffat (two), Miss Rogers, Mr C B Lynch, Mr Doran, Dr W Withers Moore, Misses Moore, Capt J Oswald, Mr and Mrs H W Gordon, Mr R Allen, Mrs Dick, Mrs and Miss Hutchinson. From Ismailia: Mr Howlan.

For Madras (via Bombay),—Capt and Mrs Tennent and two children, Mr and Mrs McMullin, Mr J S W Boydell, Mr and Mrs H Omerod and infant, Mr F S Bone, Mr A H Little, Captain and Mrs L W C Kerrick. From Marseilles: Mr C E Braiser, Mr E G B Stevenson.

For Kurrachee (via Bombay).—Capt Cuuliffe, Surg-Major W A C Roe. From Marseilles; Mrs Watkins, Lieut R Harman, Miss Clay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Portuguese administration in Mozambique has been completely changed. A railway is to be constructed from Quillemain to Shire, hoping to secure all the commerce of the Upper Zambesi regions.

IT is believed Great Britain has decided to make Zanzibar a free port, from which imported merchandise can be re-shipped to the African mainland and elsewhere, without import duties.

OFFICIAL despatches show that Zalewski's expedition fell into an ambush prepared by 3,000 Wahihis, whose attack scattered the German native levies. After Zalewski's death Lieutenent Tettenborn rallied a few soldiers, and defended the hill where he was encamped against the Wahihis. Ultimately Tettenborn rallied 80 soldiers and 70 carriers and retreated to the Jambo river.

MAJOR BABINGTON, 16th Lancers, met with a bad accident at Lucknow last week. He was thrown from a waler whilst tent-pegging and so badly injured that he will not be able to go in command of the regiment to the Aligarh camp-of-exercise.

THE New York police have frustrated a serious conspiracy to kidnap the children of millionaires. For some days a special force of constables has been detailed to watch the children of the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Rockefellers and others. The nurses and governesses of these families were invariably followed during the past week by two or three private detectives from Pinkerton's agency.

CHARLES GRANT, or Le Grand, who last week was arrested on a charge of attempting to extort money from an invalid lady by threats to murder her, was further charged at Bow Street, the week the mail left, with making similar threats against the Baroness Bolsover and Lady Jessel. A letter was produced alleged to be written by him to Lady Jessel, stating that if she did not give him £500 in ten days he would dash her brains out.

IT is rumoured that there has been a disturbance at the Gilgit frontier; and that the Nagarwals are giving trouble, writes the frontier paper. The Governor of Kashmir has been sent to Bandapora to hurry up the transport of provisions, &c., to Gilgit. If the Nawarwals *have* chosen the present moment to get, as the Kashmiri puts it, the "itch in their heads," they could not have done better. With a strong and mobile garrison now at Gilgit, an opportunity for placing Hunza and Nagar affairs on a sound and permanent footing will be welcome, in view of recent occurrences on the "roof of the world," and Gromtchevsky's buccaneering expedition towards Kafirstan and Chitral. By agreement with the ruler of the latter State we might also permanently dispose of the future of the Yasin and Mastuj districts: and establish closer relations with the Shah of Chitral and extend our influence to Kafirstan. Finally, we think that the time is ripe for—presuming that no rapid development of complications arising from the Pamirs incident engrosses attention—recognising the status of Umra Khan of Jhandol as ruler of Bajaur, of Mian Gul, as ruler of Swat, and demanding from each, for a "consideration" if necessary, the safe conduct of British subjects in their respective territories. Then it could only need the removal of all restrictions upon the explorations of officers across the frontier to enable us to keep in touch of all events occurring in the debatable land along the Upper Oxus, and make the range of our knowledge and influence coterminous, as it ought to be, with the sphere of our interests.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 24th October was 610 against 266 and 244 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 85. There were 52 deaths from cholera against 37 and 29 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 24. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 11 deaths from tetanus against 14 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 110 and 48 respectively, against 105 and 30 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 34·6 per mile per annum, against 27·1, the mean of the last five years.

A MERCHANT arrived at Marseilles from Tripoli a day or two ago, who reported that recently two English engineers representing a London syndicate, went to Tripoli to study the construction of railways in that country; also a railway to cross the Sahara, starting from Tripoli. They are said to have reported that for the time being it was impossible to attempt to construct a railway starting from Tripoli, on account of the hostility of a tribe who are firmly installed in the southern provinces.

THE French residents at Alexandria offer a violent resistance to the regulations respecting the registration of births and deaths, and the inspection by Government of public establishments. Other nationalities acquiesc. The editor of the Egyptian paper, *Al Mokottam*, testifies to the high regard in which English officials and officers are held and their increasing popularity. When the Commission appointed by the Khedivial decree to inspect the stocks of druggists came to the shop of a French chemist, they found the premises closed, and the dragoman of the French Consulate-General awaiting their arrival. This official informed the Commissioners he was instructed to oppose their entering the shop. He would only yield if compelled by force. The Commissioners ultimately withdrew, without pressing the matter further.

SIR WILLIAM WHITE has presented the Porte with the British reply to the recent Turkish Circular on the Dardanelles question. In this answer Lord Salisbury is understood to have taken note of the information conveyed to him, and expresses the conviction that the Russo-Turkish agreement implies no modification of existing treaties. At the same time he assumed that any privilege which would be conceded to any other nation as regards the Straits would equally belong to Great Britain. Such is the official explanation of the document handed to the Sultan by Sir William White. We learn from an unquestionable source that in this letter Lord Salisbury dwelt at great length on the dangers involved to Turkey by departing from treaty arrangements to which she has already placed her hand. He is also said to have written very fully respecting the dangers involved in allowing any concessions to Russia with respect to a water way to the Mediterranean. He made this incident the occasion of some very definite and serious advice.

IT is a mistake to try and do altogether without sleep during an arduous feat of endurance lasting several days. Such is the verdict of Mr. Mills upon his late bicycle ride from Land's End to John O'Groats. When within four miles of the goal, it was not muscular exhaustion that made him lose the seven hours spent in sleeping. It was simply a feeling of drowsiness so strong that not all the prayers and entreaties, nor even the repeated shakings of his friends who had come to see him perform the last part of his journey, could rouse the champion to make one short final spurt. Experience has forced upon Mr. Mills the conviction that at least two hours' sleep per day is essential. He is still confident of being able to do the journey, under favourable conditions, in three-and-half days.

THEY whose walks take them about the streets (says a writer in the *Globe*) must have observed the curious epidemic of soft hats which has lately broken out among the wayfarers. Go where you will quite a noticeable proportion of them has adopted this unaccustomed head-gear. What is the explanation of the phenomenon? Possibly the wearers of the soft hat are persons who, having taken their holiday early, are trying to keep up the character of the "merry Swiss boy," so far as the soft hat will enable them to do so. Or—and this is the explanation to which we rather incline—they are the members of a secret society who have sworn destruction to the much-abused chimney-pot, and are endeavouring to educate society by their example. May good luck go with them. But we fear it is a forlorn hope.

AT Para, in Hungary, a vagrant was arrested some days ago who called himself Arpad Spielmann. Nothwithstanding his German name, he did not know a word of German. When called upon to produce his documents, he drew from his pocket a paper which he handed with much pride to the police officer. It contained the following words: "I hereby testify that Arpad Spielmann is a scamp, a scoundrel, and a thieving vagrant.—Leipzig, January 1, 1891." A veritable Bellerophon's letter.

A CASE of longevity which takes the palm won by the late M Chevreuil, from France, is reported from Bordeaux. There has just died there a Pole of noble origin, named Stanislas Zalewsky, whose birth certificate was dated Warsaw, 1780. His father and mother were banished after the first partition of Poland. They were staying with friends at the Garde Meuble, then in the Place de la Concorde, on the day of Louis XVI.'s execution, which they witnessed from behind a curtain, and Stanislas from behind his mother's skirts. Stanislas entered the French army, and commanded a squadron of cavalry in the retreat of Moscow, when he retired on half-pay. He studied medicine, and practised for years as a doctor in Bordeaux. Latterly he lived on his major's pension in the Rue Lecoc. His memory was unimpaired, but it bored him to be questioned about his recollections. He was a devout and prayerful Roman Catholic, and for twenty years his two most frequent occupations were praying for the souls of dead relatives and friends and tobacco smoking. He had eighty-four pipes.

ONE of the last M. P.'s who received payment for their services was Andrew Marvell, the incorruptible patriot, who represented Hull from 1660 to 1678. He was a political satirist of much weight in his day, and Charles II. made large bids to gain him to the Government party. These offers Marvell rejected with the remark that "he had provided his dinner for that day." His wages as M.P. were two shillings a day, a sum which would not go far in providing dinner for some M.P.'s nowadays.

PROFESSOR BANISTER FLETCHER, whose son was injured in the recent railway accident in Spain, is Professor of Architecture at King's College where he is very popular. He has established in connection with his department a wood-carving class in which he takes great interest, as he does in all branches of technical education. Mr. Fletcher is of middle age, an effective speaker, and a colonel of volunteers. He has represented the ward of Farringdon Within on the Corporation for the past seven years.

NUMEROUS correspondents of the Natal papers testify to the difficulty of obtaining employment in that country. The colony is described as "swarming with deluded immigrants." Another speaks of the "terrible depression in every branch of work, trade, and general business throughout South Africa." One states that Durban at the present moment is absolutely swarming with hundreds of penniless men, able and anxious to obtain work of any sort that will give them the necessaries of existence. "I have recently," he adds, "come from up-country, and know that the same utter stagnation prevails at Newcastle, Ladysmith, Eastcourt, and Maritzburg."

WOMEN are to have a special building at the Chicago Exhibition in which to display their particular kinds of work. This structure, which is more advanced than any of the others, covers two acres, and is on a most elaborate plan. In its central gallery the productions of women in art, literature, and handicraft will be shown; and in other rooms their charitable and industrial work in hospitals, kindergartens, and schools, as housewives, and in cookery. The great achievements of famous women are to be fully represented. A "Board of Lady Managers" has charge of all the arrangements, and its only fear is that the building may prove too small. This Board, it is stated, has refused to grant permission to coloured women to make exhibits of their handiwork. The Women's Independent Organization of Chicago, composed as it is entirely of women of that race throughout the country, has therefore called a convention for October 21 to protest against this decision and to ask Congress for an appropriation for the proposed exhibit.

IN the United States the old project for acquiring possession of the island of St. Thomas has been revived. The advocates of the scheme see in the island vast capabilities as "a coaling station?" Others think that it would enable the United States to command the Caribbean Sea and defend the Nicaragua Canal. From Nicaragua, however, to this obscure member of the group of the virgin islands is certainly not less than fifteen hundred miles. St Thomas is seventeen miles long only by four miles road, and is for the most part uncultivated. Denmark is probably not less ready to part with it on moderate terms than she was a quarter of a century ago, when the United States Senate refused to ratify the bargain. It is ominous that soon after this event the island was raised by an earthquake. "So noted (says the New York *Nation*) has it become for earthquakes and hurricanes that the shipping which crowded its harbour a quarter of a century ago has taken refuge at other ports, and chiefly at Barbadoes," and our contemporary is of opinion that no Power on the globe would accept the island as a free gift if required to fortify it and convert it into a naval station.

IN an appeal on behalf of the Jewish refugees, the Russo-Jewish Committee says:—"An exodus from Russia greater than that of 1882, and as impetuous, has now been proceeding for many months, 23,000 fugitives having passed through Berlin alone during July and August. With the help of the officers and staff of the Jewish Board of Guardians, whose valuable co-operation we have enjoyed continuously since 1882, we have aided the refugees who have passed through this country. We have also lately subventioned the Berlin Central Committee, who, labouring with the greatest devotion and discretion, have, through the agency of their Frontier and Port Committees, directed and dispersed the emigrants to various parts of the New World, diverting them from this country as far as possible. But now our carefully husbanded resources are nearly exhausted. And the stream of emigration from the dominions of the Czar is increasing in volume and in rapidity; for existence there is becoming day after day less endurable to the Jewish inhabitants." The appeal is signed by Sir Julian Goldsmid, Mr. Samuel Montague, and Mr. N. S. Joseph, honorary secretary.

AN Elphinstone memorial tablet was unveiled on October 11, in Exeter Cathedral. It records the service held by command of the Queen in memory of Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone, who was drowned at sea in March, 1890. The tablet was unveiled by Colonel Fremantle, in the presence of a large military gathering, representing the Royal Artillery, Devonshire Regiment, Volunteer Rifles, and Engineers.

WHEN the Emperor William was a lieutenant in the infantry regiment of the Guards at Potsdam, fifteen years ago, he broke by accident the beer-mug of a brother officer. The latter, who is now a post-office official, has just received from the Emperor a glass with a silver lid, on which the Prussian coat-of-arms is engraved. His Majesty, being by chance reminded of the incident, sent the present with a message saying that it was in fulfilment of a promise he had made at the time, but which his military duties had caused him to forget.

AFTER the first sanguinary battle near Valparaiso many of the soldiers' wives arrived in the town in a pitiable condition. Some of them had not tested food for forty-eight hours. Some had fled almost at the first shot, and were ignorant of the fate of their husbands. Others had seen their husbands fall. One poor old woman saw her two sons fall dead together. She told a sad story of their impressment, and of the hardships she and they had undergone in their wanderings until they reached the quarters of the San Fernando battalion at Vina del Mar, before the battle. Of properties damaged on Miramar Hill, at Vina del Mar, the fine suburban residences of Mr. Shrigley, Mr. Watson, Mr. Berger, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Westcott, and Mr. Reed were sacked, and the gardens much destroyed.

THE CHARGE AGAINST LIEUT. KING.

AT Ootacamund last week the charge against Lieutenant King, of the Yorkshire Regiment, was heard and ended in his committal for trial. Mr. W. E. Clarke, 1st Class Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, heard the case. Lieutenant King, accompanied by some officers and friends, surrendered himself to his bail. Mr. David, of Messrs. Barclay, Morgan, and Orr, appointed to prosecute, was assisted by Mr. Carr, Assistant Superintendent of Police; while Mr. Eardley Norton, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Winterton, of the firm of Messrs. Cowdell and Winterton, appeared for the defence. Colonel Hughes Hallett, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, under instructions from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, watched the case and occupied a seat on the Bench.

The following is the complaint lodged before the District Magistrate by whom it was transferred for investigation to Mr. Clarke. The complaint is under Section 323, of the Indian Penal Code, and is as follows:—

"On the night of the 24th instant (September) about 2 o'clock the accused, who was travelling in a common cart from the Ootacamund Club to Wellington, came up in the cart to the Craigmore toll gate. The complainant and one Devana, the first witness for the prosecution here, then on duty at the toll gate, and complainant asked the cart driver to pay the necessary toll before passing the toll gate. The cart driver asked the complainant to apply to Lieutenant King, which complainant did; whereupon the accused, Lieutenant King, coming down from the cart with a stick, struck complainant on his head and face which caused a severe wound on complainant's head, from which blood to a considerable extent oozed out. The complainant begs to produce the clothes he was then wearing saturated with blood, and also states that he has been regularly attending hospital as an out-patient since he was hurt, and that his face is still swollen in consequence of the wound he has received. Complainant therefore prays that the accused may be dealt with according to law."

Mr. David, in opening, had only a few words to say entirely relying on the evidence recorded at the inquest, which had already been filed. The first witness called was the cart driver who drove Mr. King from the Ooty Club to Wellington on the night of the 24th

sold witness nor the Police. At the conclusion of his evidence Dr. Maitland made a statement. He said: "At the end of my report I said death was caused by meningitis following erysipelas, the latter condition resulting from a wound on the scalp. I think it is important to add that erysipelas does not generally follow a wound, for it is well known that persons in a bad state of health, such as the deceased was in, are very much more susceptible to erysipelas than healthy individuals."

Mr. Jones also spoke to the facts. A constable was examined and Soondrum Pillay, a clerk of Moonihoochina, the toll gate contractor.

Mr. King's statement was to the following effect:—"I was at the toll gate on the occasion and at the time stated by the witnesses for the prosecution whose evidence I have heard. I did not strike the deceased with a stick or hunting crop on the head. I hit a man at the toll gate with my fist I cannot say if it was the deceased. I hit him in self-defence only and no more. I had to defend myself, firstly from a blow from a stick coming down on the pillow on which my head lay, and which narrowly missed my head, secondly, followed up immediately by the appearance of two men about a yard or two off, both of whom were armed with sticks, and were advancing with the evident intention of renewing the assault with better effect. This caused me to jump out of the cart and I hit the first man I came across. I hit the right hand man with my fist and closing with the second man almost at the same instant wrested the stick he had, (Exhibit B.) from his hand. As the second man was running away I made a blow at his left leg with the stick. I am not certain that I hit him. I did hit more with the intention of frightening him than anything else. I did not pursue any of them, neither can I identify them. Both ran away as hard as they could. My attention being occupied with the second man I cannot say if the first either staggered or fell. The cart was on the move about thirty yards on the Wellington side of the toll gate when the stick first came down on my pillow. I thought the dispute about the toll was all over. It was the first blow at me that attracted my attention. I jumped out while the cart was moving. It had moved off about ten yards further before it was stopped, making a total of forty yards from the toll gate."

THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday afternoon, the case in which Nabob Mahomed Askarikhan charged Azamjang Kalliullakhan and Jallalikhan with disposing of stolen jewellery, valued at over Rs. 7,50,000, came on for hearing before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Mir Sarfarazally, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, and Mr. Mirza Hoosainkhan, solicitor, defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Scott drew the Magistrate's attention to an article, which appeared in the *Indian Jurist* of the 30th September last, in connection with this case. Mr. Scott said that it was a most improper article, which must have been written with the knowledge and approval of, if not actually written by the accused's counsel in Hyderabad, Mr. Nelson, who was believed to be the proprietor of the paper in question. The article complained of ran as follows:—"We have looked in vain for symptoms of indignation on the part of the Bombay Press against the system which makes possible such acts of arbitrary interference and despotic disregard of personal liberty, rights, and convenience, as are being performed every Saturday, as, of course, by the most worthy and benevolent of Magistrates, Mr. Hamilton. In the *Great Jewel Robbery Case* the prosecution alleges (and attempts to prove) that the accused persons, three nobles of Hyderabad (Deccan), stole from their relatives certain jewels found in their possession, and said to form part of a quantity, valued at seven lakhs of rupees, stolen some seven or eight years ago in the city of Hyderabad. The whole matter was inquired into on the spot by a commission of High Court Judges and other officials, shortly after the theft was alleged to have taken place, and in a judgment of terrific length, the commission decided not only that the persons then accused were innocent, but also that no theft, in fact, had taken place. This judgment notwithstanding, a respectable old noble, devoted to religion, was arrested in Bombay in April last, when staying there for his health; Bombay policemen were sent to Hyderabad; the houses of wealthy persons searched; moveables and books of accounts, &c., seized and carried off; accused persons and witnesses compelled to travel from Hyderabad to Bombay; and an interminable series of proceedings commenced. These proceedings have been going on ever since—and now, as we write, the beginning of the end, we believe, is not in sight. This will seem inexplicable to our readers. The explanation is simple in the extreme. The case is so great a nuisance to all concerned, that ostensibly for the convenience of counsel, the Magistrate takes it up only on Saturdays, for a few hours on each hearing day! Conceive the inconvenience and sufferings and loss of the hapless accused persons, in a strange land, and under a strange (very strange) procedure! And this in the Western Capital in 1891."

The counsel stated that the article was wrong in its facts. There was a judicial inquiry held. He explained that as a matter of fact a commission was appointed in Hyderabad not to try the case, but simply to report upon it to Government and that when their report was printed his Highness' Government was so dissatified with it that they submitted it to one of their most responsible State officials for his opinion thereon, and he partially tore it to shreds and recommended the appointment of a competent tribunal to try and adjudicate upon the charges made against the accused. With reference to the frequent adjournments, which had taken place, the counsel pointed out that these adjournments were made as much for the convenience of the accused as of the complainant. When the case was *sub judice* the article ought not have been published.

The Magistrate said that the article was a most improper one and pointed out that no adjournment had taken place, but what was perfectly reasonable. All the postponements were granted on reasonable grounds.

Inspector Butterfield said that he knew the complainant since 20th of April last, of which day he (Mr. Butterfield, accompanied by Kassam Noor Mahomed, Chandulal Khoshaljee, and Mr. Brewin, went to the firm of Gambirmal Kedarinath. They saw Shrikisan, the *munim* of the firm, who produced certain books and pointed out certain entries which Mr. Brewin initialled. He also produced a letter and gave it up to Mr. Brewin, who initialled that letter also. He also gave certain information, in consequence of which they went to the shop of Dharamchand Udechand, who also showed some entries in his books which Mr. Brewin also initialled. A warrant of arrest against the three accused and a search-warrant were obtained, and under the warrant of arrest he apprehended the first accused the same day. He also captured certain papers and property which were shown to him in the Court yesterday and he (Mr. Butterfield) identified them. They also went to the shop of a jeweller, named Thackarchand Lalbhoy and Mr. Brewin initialled certain entries in the books shown to them by him.

A list of the property was put in, which Mr. Inverarity objected to being taken in evidence on the ground that the weight of the jewels was not checked by the witness.

The Magistrate overruled the objection, but consented to take a note of it.

Ghelabhoy Lalchand, of the firm of Thakerchand Lalbhoy, deposed to having purchased from the third accused certain pearls and jewels through brokers. He had got an entry of the purchase in his books.

The case was here adjourned until Saturday next, when two more witnesses will be produced on behalf of the prosecution and then the witnesses at Hyderabad will be examined on commission.

A TELEGRAM from Odessa announces the death at the age of 86 of Madame Rubinstein, the mother and early instructor of the renowned pianist. In his autobiography Rubinstein says: "My mother, Kaleria Christoforovna, a Levenstein by birth, was a native of Russian Silesia, where she had received a fair education, especially in music. She was my first music teacher. When I was between five or six years old my mother began to give me lessons in music, not only to me, but my brothers as well. She devoted more time to me than to the others, perhaps because she soon discerned my love for music, or at any rate the case with which I understood and assimilated it. The lessons she gave were not only serious, but often severe, in accordance with the method of teaching common in those days; but as she has admitted, she had never conceived any definite plan for my future musical career." Afterwards, when in his eighth year, Rubinstein was placed under Alexander Villoing. He adds, "In my thirteenth year my education was completed, and I had no other teachers." M. Rubinstein some years since placed on record that even after he became famous his mother was always his severest critic.

THE SALAR JUNG ESTATE BRIBERY. ALLEGATIONS.

THE following is the text of the Resolution of the Hyderabad Government in the Home Department on this subject:—

In the *Deccan Times* of the 2nd June (24*th Shawal* 1308 H), an article appeared which contained the following passage:—

"Intrigues seem to be rife in the Salar Jung Palace, and money, we hear, is being extracted from the Begams under various pretexts. We learn, from a very authentic source, that the Begams have been relieved of the sum of between fifty and sixty thousand rupees, with the object of bribing a very high official in consideration of certain allowances or privileges which he has promised to obtain for them. * * *"

Having regard to the wide currency which these rumours had obtained, and which had reached him even before they had found a place in the *Deccan Times*, His Excellency the Minister determined on having a careful inquiry instituted in the matter. Colonel Ludlow, Inspector-General of District Police in His Highness' Dominions, and an officer of wide experience, was accordingly deputed to carry out this delicate task, while Captain Beauclerk, Secretary to the Committee of Administration of the Salar Jung Estates, was instructed to afford Colonel Ludlow all the help in his power in the conduct of these inquiries. On seeing the article in the *Deccan Times*, Zeenath-ul-Nissa Begam Sahiba, mother of the first Sir Salar Jung, also wrote to His Excellency the Minister, urging a full inquiry and offering a reward of Rs. 2,000 to any one giving information which would lead to the discovery and arrest of the miscreant with whom the canard originated.

Colonel Ludlow's report of the 23rd September—(18*th Safar* 1309), has now been received, and after careful consideration by His Excellency the Minister, has been laid before His Highness. Although there has been considerable delay in the submission of this report, every stage of the proceeding bears the impress of having received careful attention at the hands of Colonel Ludlow, who has completed his inquiries in a searching and satisfactory manner.

In addition to the investigations made within the precincts of the Salar Jung Palace, inquiries were instituted wherever there was a probability of the rumours being known and discussed. The report extends over 82 pages of manuscript, and the conclusion arrived at by Colonel Ludlow, after a careful consideration of all the facts elicited, is that the whole story regarding the collection and payment of money in bribes is entirely fictitious, having no foundation in fact, and that neither the "*Bari Begam*," i. e. Zeenath-ul-Nissa Begam, nor the "*Bari Sahibzadi*, i. e., Nur-ul-Nissa Begam, were in any way connected with the misdemeanour of offering bribes attributed to them by ill-disposed persons. The names of certain persons who, so far as could be ascertained in the course of an inquiry of this nature, either originated, or were mixed up in this base intrigue have also been placed before His Highness' Government.

The following orders are now issued by command and with the sanction of His Highness:—

I. His Highness' Government fully concur in the conclusion arrived at by Colonel Ludlow, not only for the very cogent reasons set forth in considerable detail in his Report, but also because other facts now before His Excellency lend support to the general tenor of that Report, and furnish a decisive proof of the utter unreliability of the rumour so far as the connection with it of any Government officer is concerned.

It as alleged that this giving of bribes took place in *Jamadi-ul-awal* 1308 H. (January 1891), and that one of the principal conditions for the giving of the *douceur* was the abolition of the Committee of Administration; but in the month of *Rajab* (February 1891), a proposal was submitted to His Excellency the Minister, by the officials concerned, which was calculated to strengthen the Committee, and about the same time Captain Beauclerk's confirmation as Secretary to the Committee of Administration was recommended and sanctioned, and again on 2nd April certain recommendations so as to advantage Captain Bleauclerk were made by the same officials.

II. Separate proceedings will be instituted against those persons who have originated, or participated in this intrigue.

III. Zeenath-ul Nissa Begun will be informed with reference to the offer of a reward of Rs. 2,000, that His Highness feels great pleasure in knowing that the charge of offering bribes brought against her and the Sahibzadi, by ill-disposed persons, has not only not been proved, but has been found to be utterly false. As regards the reward, Colonel Ludlow has not mentioned any one as being particularly deserving, and this may be regarded as an additional reason why the Report deserves implicit confidence, seeing that the investigations have not been conducted in the hope of securing such reward.

IV. The rumours that had been circulated contained the suggestion that Sidi Amber, Khansama, had caused the disappearance of jewels belonging to Liakat Baksh, and this story was very cleverly interwoven in the tale that jewelry had also been given in bribes: this has been quite disproved and found to be utterly groundless, and His Highness has learnt with much pleasure that the Khansama deserves the trust and confidence always reposed in him.

V. His Highness is pleased to recognise the tact and ability with which Colonel Ludlow has conducted this inquiry, and His Excellency the Minister takes this opportunity to thank him for the work, and requests that he will convey to Mrs. Fellowes in such way as he thinks best His Excellency's sense of the services rendered by her.

(By order,)

MEHDI HASSAN,
FATHEH NAWAZ JUNG,
Home Secretary.

THE PAY OF THE SEPOY AND THE RUSSIAN.

ONE hears a good deal about the low pay of the sepoy in the Indian Army, observes a contempory, but it is almost a handsome allowance compared with that which the Russian soldier receives. The Czar has in fact one of the cheapest armies the world has ever seen. A correspondent of an English Service paper, who has been visiting camps-of-exercise in Russia, states that the yearly pay actually drawn by privates in the ranks is 2 roubles 7 copecks, or about 6 shillings paid to him in the shape of a shilling every two months. His ration is an 8lb. loaf of black rye-bread every third day, which is made by the regimental bakers, and Government further provides him daily with ¼lb. of meat, meal for porridge, salt and vegetables. The expenditure on the messing is controlled by a committee of officers, and the cost per head is only 5 copecks (1½*d*), daily. The correspondent remarks that this may seem incredible, but with meat at 2*d*. per lb. and vegetables equally cheap a few copecks go a long way. As to the Russian soldier's meals we read that "no fixed breakfast is provided: the soldier makes the best of his rye-bread, brews his own tea, or buys a cup in the canteen. At eleven a dinner is supplied consisting of *stchi*—an excellent vegetable and meat soup—and porridge. At seven each man is served out with gruel." If the British soldier were asked to take gruel for supper he would consider himself "served out" in another sense altogether. The Russian soldiers when in camp are kept in splendid training on these short rations, for such they would seem to even the frugal Indian sepoy: three hours drill in the morning and two more in the afternoon are of common occurrence, though the camps are mostly intended for practical exercises in musketry. With these figures before us, and with the knowledge that the commissioned ranks are worse paid than the native officers of the Indian army, it is easy to unders and how Russia can afford to keep up an army of 800,000 men even in peace time.

Is there to be no limit to "Republican simplicity?" The gentleman who propounds this question dates from Baltimore, and is presumptively a citizen of the greatest of all republics; but he has been recently to a reception at the White House, and has been shocked at the lack of ceremony that he observed there. Entering by the north door, in company with a well-known New York physician, he was surprised to find that the official who opened the door was dressed not in livery, but in ordinary everyday costume. He admitted them, however, with "asme show of ceremony," and they entered the historic official residence of the Presidents, but only to observe standing in the hallway "two of as slochily dressed policemen as one could meet in a day's walk through any of the worse governed of our large cities." "Recovering," says this sensitive person, "from the slight shock which these experiences had caused us, we were duly presented to the President, and after awhile we turned our steps to the door through which we had entered." This time, we further learn, there were several ununiformed officials about it, and as the party approached, one of them deliberately (or perhaps without deliberation) raised his foot and kicked the door open so that the two visitors might pass out. "Comment," says this gentleman, "seems unnecessary."

HINTS FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

THE circulation of the subjoined tables of simple rules for the preservation of health during hot weather in the plains, which have been approved by the Principal Medical Officer, is directed by the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay:—

FOR SOLDIERS.

I.—Early Rising and Exercise.—In the hot season no man in health should remain in bed after 5-30 a.m.; when there are no parades, men should take a certain amount of moderate exercise in the early morning, and again in the evening about 6 p.m. Exercise, even in the hot weather, is essential to the maintenance of perfect health.

II.—Early Refreshment.—Before starting for parade or exercise in the early morning, every man should have a cup of tea or coffee and a biscuit.

III.—Diet.—The great mistake Europeans in India, and soldiers especially, commit in the matter of diet, is eating too much meat. Meat is frequently partaken of three times a day; even in a temperate climate like England this is too much for good digestion, but in a tropical climate it is positively dangerous. Less meat and more fruit and vegetables are strongly enjoined.

IV.—Drink.—Intemperance is a very short road to the grave in India. Rum and spirits of any description should be altogether avoided; those men who drink beer or porter ought invariably to take it with a meal, or immediately after one—never on an empty stomach. In the hot weather it is a good rule not to take malt liquor till after sundown,

V.—Fruit.—Unripe or over-ripe fruit, or other unwholesome food, should be avoided.

VI.—Drinks.—The water as supplied from the barrack filters is absolutely pure, and can always be taken with *safety*; the drinks and beverages sold in the Regimental Institute are good, cheap and wholesome, and manufactured from pure water. The drinks, "Pop," "Iced Creams," &c., that are sold in bazaars are dangerous; we can never be sure of the purity of the water, and drinks made from bad water are just as harmful as bad water itself.

VII.—Diseases thus Contracted.—The chief diseases due in many instances to bad food, bad water, bad drinks, and impure milk are—enteric fever, cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa. In a vast number of cases these might be avoided by attention to ordinary commonsense rules.

VIII.—An evil Habit.—A very common and injurious habit amongst soldiers is, immediately after their dinner (a heavy meal) to lie down on their cots and go to sleep. A couple of hours' sleep in the day is an excellent thing—especially when men rise early; but sleep should be taken always before and not after a meal.

IX.—Another evil Habit.—Numerous men when out of sorts in barracks are in the habit of "physicking" themselves. This is a very foolish practice; in the first place, the medicines they purchase are often worthless, nor can they obtain the rest and diet so necessary to a sick man, except in hospital. Four instances have been known to occur within a few weeks in one regiment only in which grave results occurred, owing to men not reporting themselves sick in time.

X.—Sleeping out of Doors.—As long as the dry weather lasts; the men are strongly recommended to sleep outside at night; the air is there sweet, fresh and wholesome; the barrack-rooms on the contrary are close and foul, owing to being shut up and occupied by a large number of men during the long day: thus the men will sleep in a pure atmosphere and the rooms will have a chance of being ventilated. Many officers sleep outside at night and are all the better for it.

XI.—Flannel Belts.—When sleeping either under a punkha or in the open, men should have their flannel belts very carefully adjusted.

XII.—Bathing.—Every man should bathe at least once a day; it is wholesome and refreshing, but should not be indulged in for at least two hours after a heavy meal. No one should remain longer than ten minutes in the swimming-bath. It is much better to bathe before than after a meal.

XIII.—Heat Apoplexy.—During the fierce hot weather that usually precedes the rains, cases of heat apoplexy are to be expected. There are two things which favour its occurrence; one is intemperance, and the other foul air. Throughout India a vast number of cases are found to happen in close, stuffy barrack-rooms at night: this, then, is the time above all others when the strictest temperance is to be observed, and sleeping out of doors should be the rule as far as practicable.

XIV.—What to do with a Case of Heat Apoplexy.—Lay the man flat on his cot or on the ground, give him plenty of air, open and loosen his clothes about his neck and chest, souse him well with cold water (procure a *bhishtie* with a *mussuck* if available), and convey him to hospital with all possible despatch: on no account give stimulants, use handpunkahs, not forgetting to keep the head constantly wet and cool. Occasionally attacks of heat apoplexy are preceded by severe headache, a passing feeling of giddiness, or frequent desire to pass water. When these are noticed men should apply for advice.

XV.—Men arriving in India for the first time should be specially careful not to go out in the sun without their helmets. They should be equally careful to protect themselves from chills more particularly at night. Illness arises more frequently from chill than from excessive heat.

FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

These remarks more particularly apply to the hot weather on the plains.

I.—Early Rising and Exercise.—All women and children in health should rise at 5-30 A.M. at the latest: take some light refreshment, such as tea or milk, and then get out for exercise, keeping in the shade if possible. Infants and young children ought to be indoors by 7 A.M. in the very hot weather, the great object being to get the early morning air, which is then fresh and comparatively cool.

II.—Protection from the Sun.—Women should exercise the greatest care in protecting not only their own heads but those of their children from the sun. Infants in arms should always have umbrellas fitted with white covers held over them. Young children often lose their lives from fever and sunstroke owing to their heads being improperly protected.

III.—Sun Umbrellas.—Every woman ought to be in possession of at least one sun umbrella for her own use, besides others for the use of her children as may be required. Ordinary umbrellas fitted with white linen or calico covers suit the purpose. They should be large and strong.

IV.—Clothing.—In the hot weather, clothing should be light; nothing made of linen should be worn next the skin; it is apt to cause chills. For children especially, the only safe material is flannel, and their under-clothing and sleeping suits should always be made of this material. Children are very apt to kick their clothes off at night. It is a good plan to have the jackets and drawers made in one, so that the clothes cannot be kicked off.

V.—Flannel Belts.—Great care should be taken in adjusting belts, particularly at night or when under a punkah; as a rule they are much better fastened with safety pins than by any other means.

VI.—Bathing.—Personal cleanliness is of the highest importance in hot climates; bathing should not, however, be indulged in for at least two hours after a heavy meal, nor should it be prolonged.

VII.—Sleep.—As people rise early in India, a couple of hours' sleep in the day-time is both wholesome and refreshing; for children it is an absolute necessity: the best time for them is about 11 in the forenoon. Neither grown people nor older children should sleep immediately after a heavy meal.

VIII.—Diet for Adults.—The chief points to be attended to are—to take less meat and more fruit and vegetables than is generally the case; to see that everything is well-cooked, and that the cooking is varied as much as possible; to avoid country bacon, pork, and sausages. Pigs in this country are unclean feeders, and unless the piggery is under European supervision bad consequences will follow.

IX.—Diet of Children.—This is a matter of the highest importance; if great care be not taken in this matter, children are sure to have ill-health, chiefly from bowel complaints. Meat should be given sparingly; soup in which vegetables have been well-boiled, bread, milk, rice puddings, arrowroot, eggs, make up the best diet for children. Ripe fruit, such as the plantain and sweet orange, in moderation, is excellent; the common bazaar mango is unsuitable. Milk obtained from native cowkeepers ought to be boiled prior to use, and the purchaser should see the cow milked. For infants, Swiss condensed milk is much safer, and is as cheap as, if not cheaper than, ordinary milk.

X.—Management of the House.—Cleanliness of the house as well as of the person is most desirable. All bedding should be constantly taken out of doors in the early morning and exposed to the air, and the house thoroughly ventilated; mats and dhurries should also be taken up and shaken outside: this will prevent insects—scorpions, centipedes, &c.—being harboured. The kitchens should also be well looked after, and no refuse be allowed to accumulate.

OWING to the scarcity of water and food in Rajputana, coupled with the spread of cholera in Ajmere, it is believed that the annual Pushkar fair will not be held this year. This, observes the Lahore paper, will mean a great loss to the Railway, but a still greater loss and disappointment to the dacoits and cattle-lifters.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

THE Review of the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department shows that Rs. 1963,580 were added to capital expenditure during the year, the total standing at the close at Rs. 5,02,41,676 net. The additions to the system were 1,791 miles of line, 7,373 miles of wire, and 21 miles of cable. At the close of the year there were in operation 37,070 miles, 113,512 miles, and 251 miles, respectively. 168 new offices have been opened during the year, bringing the number to 3,103. The gross receipts for the year, including State paid messages, amounted to Rs. 68,28,855, and working expenses to Rs. 46,83,802, showing a profit equal to 41·26 per cent. on capital outlay. The percentages for previous years were 4·34 and 4·45, and the falling off is owing to decreased receipts from foreign telegrams. The receipts from telegraphic money order advices have steadily risen from Rs. 46,000 in 1883, to Rs. 84,000 in 1891. A decrease has taken place in the cost of signalling, from Rs. 1·03 last year, to ·98 in the current year. The complaints registered were only three per ten thousand messages. The number of undelivered telegrams was about three per thousand.

The review closes—During the year some excellent work was done by the Department in laying field telegraph lines. The Sikkim line was maintained, as also that in the Chin country. A new line in the Assam section of the Chin-Lushai country was laid from Jhalnacherra to Fort Aijal, a distance of 59 miles, through a most difficult and unhealthy country. The other two sections of the line through Lushai, from Demagiri to Fort Tregear and from Pokoko to Haka were strengthened. The working parties suffered severely from sickness, one officer losing his life and another being invalided. For the Hazara expedition 182 miles of extra wire had to be laid to connect Hussan Abdal and Abbottabad with the bases of operations at Derband and Oghi, and from those points onwards 103 miles of field wire were laid and 15 offices opened. The services of Mr. Bignell, Mr. Barker, Mr. Pinley, Mr. Thomas, and other officers have been warmly acknowledged by the General officers commanding the field forces on these various expeditions, and the Government of India also desires to again record its appreciation of the thorough and able manner in which most useful assistance has been rendered by the Department under very exhausting conditions of climate and trying hardships, all of which these officers have shared in common with the troops employed.

The receipts of the Telephone Companies, at Calcutta Madras, Bombay, Karachi, Moulmein, and Rangoon, show a small increase of Rs. 10,657, while the number of subscribers is now 1,094 against 961 in the previous year. Additional exchanges at Cowpore and Mandalay are under supply. A reduction has been made in the rates charged for wires under the management of the Department, and a new and improved form of telephone has been introduced.

The following events of general interest occurred during the year. The Quinquennial International Telegraph Conference was held during June at Paris, the Government of India being represented by Colonel Malloch, late Director General. No important changes directly affecting the Indian public were introduced. The charges per word between India and the Straits Settlements have been reduced, partly by reductions in the Indian terminal and transit rates, and partly by reductions in the Eastern Extension Company's rates. The transit rate claimable by India for messages passing between Europe and the Far East was largely reduced. Another cable is being laid between Suez and Bombay by the Eastern Telegraph Company, and the Eastern Extension Company have added a second cable between Madras and Penang, to replace that on the Elephant Point, Penang route, which has been taken up. By the connection of the French lines in Tonquin with China, a new and cheap route for messages to the latter country, *via* Siam, has been opened out.

The Department has been throughout the year administered to the complete satisfaction of the Government of India by Mr. W. R. Brooke, the Director-General. The Administration Report is submitted nearly a month earlier than that for the previous year.

MILITARY NEWS.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains G. S. Ormerod and B. Stewart, and Lieutenants Blackden and Fizard, Munster Fusiliers.

MAJOR E. BRUCE, 19th Bengal Lancers, has been granted 12 months' leave to England on private affairs; and Lieutenant J. F. P. Langdon, Sussex Regiment, 6 months on medical certificate.

UNDER instructions from Army Head-quarters, Surgeon-Major W. B. Allin, M. S., Temporarily attached to the Allahabad Station Hospital, is directed to proceed to Rawalpindi for permanent duty in that district.

Major R. F. Willoughby, Scots Fusiliers; Captain G H. Arnot, Border Regiment; Lieutenant J. E. F. Dyer, 7th Dragoon Guards; and Surgeon-Captain G. W. Brazier-Creagh, Medical Staff, remain at home on extended leave.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. S. WOOD, I. M. S., having on the 26th October reported his arrival from England, is directed, under instructions from Army Head-quarters, to Shillong and report himself to the Administrative Medical Officer, Assam District, for orders.

ORDERS have been issued for the detention of No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, and No. 5 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, at Rangoon (on route to Thayetmyo and Mandalay, respectively) in connection with work on the Rangoon defences.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. S. Lumsden, I. M. S., having on the 29th October reported his arrival from England, is directed to proceed to Benares for medical charge of the Wing, 12th K. I. G. Regiment, whence he will march in medical charge of the Wing to Buxa on the 3rd November.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions.—Major W. P. Monckton, Hampshire Regiment, and Lieutenant H. E. Vernon, Rifle Brigade. To 2nd Battalions.—Captains F. H. B. Connor, Irish Fusiliers; P. E. S. Reeves, Leinster Regiment; D. T Welsh, Border Regiment; Quartermaster C. Birch, Devonshire Regiment. To 3rd Battalion.—Major the Hon'ble P. Sidney and Captain H. L. Rokeby, Rifle Brigade.

On the 15th of October an Indian Company of Submarine Miners was formed, its head-quarters being Poona. The strength of the Company is one major and six lieutenants and 74 non-commissioned officers. The major remains at head-quarters, and the lieutenants are divided as follows: one at Karachi, two Bombay, one Calcutta, two Rangoon. Lieutenants of Royal Engineers sent to India for submarine mining duty will, immediately on their arrival in India, be appointed and paid as Supernumerary Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, in the Military Works Department, and will be posted to the Military Works Division at one of the defended ports, until a vacancy occurs for their transfer to the submarine mining establishment. The Company will be under the command of the Inspector of Submarine Defences, and the six lieutenants will be those at present employed on submarine mining duty at the four ports. The nucleous of the Company will be formed by transferring to it the British non-commissioned officers, Royal Engineers, who at present form the submarine mining sections of the "A" Companies in the three Corps of Sappers and Miners. The senior lieutenant at each port will command the section at that station; he will make all arrangements for pay, clothing, rations, &c., and will be responsible to the Inspector of the Submarine Defences for the discipline and employment of the men of his section.

M. GUILLOT, a French chemist, has been going into the subject of whitened Cape diamonds. He has ascertained, a Paris correspondent says, that 26,000,000 francs' worth have been sold in Belgium alone at from 25 to 30 per cent. above their value. M. Guillot has been for the sake of science making experiments in the art of falsifzing these gems. Starting on the principle of violet being the complementary colour of yellow, he steeped some very yellow Cape diamonds in a wash made of aniline of of that tint and benzoin. The diamonds came out of it white, but soon lost their fire. He next dipped them in a very weak solution of aniline only. They then kept their brilliancy, and when mixed with pure Indian or Brazilian white ones were not to be distinguished from them by the naked eye. Under the magnifying glass the aniline is imperceptible, and rubbing with chamois leather does not take it off. M. Guillot thinks the dye must get into the sharp angle of the facet, it being the only unpolished part of the diamond cut in the Amsterdam way. The aniline, he thinks, must be in the inequalities there, and so affect the light as it falls on the flat surfaces, casting over the yellow a violet shade. Thus far, the only way to detect the origin of the Cape diamond which has passed through aniline is to give it a bath of nitric acid, but it is not easy to do this in a shop. M. Guillot recommends diamond merchants to insist, when purchasing brilliants on a test bath of alcohol, which they can carry about with them in pocket flasks. It is a solvent of every colour with an aniline basis.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[From the Home Papers.]

THE continued depression in the silk lace trade has brought about a proposition in Calais which is now engaging the attention of the trade in this country. This is a suggestion having for its object the formation of a league or union whose duty it will be to consider what practical measures can be taken for the improvement of the lace industry. An *Acte d'adhesion* has accordingly been printed and circulated amongst the French houses and their agents in Manchester and London. When sufficient support has been obtained a general meeting representative of the trade at large will be called. M. Cadart, the president of the Calais Manufacturers' Chamber, is strongly in favour of joint action being taken, and a meeting is to be held on the 2nd prox, to consider the matter.

The official return of the foreign trade of the French possessions and protectorates in Indo-China show that last year the volume was about the same as in 1889, but fell considerably short of the total for 1888. The imports were valued at £2,409,936 for the whole Customs Union, and the exports at £2,279,805, the value of the total movement both ways being £4,689,741. The Cochin China share of this trade, however, showed an increase of £180,090 against 1889, of which £200,000 represented imports and £230,000 exports; the Annam figures, on the other hand, showed decrease of £100,000, and Tonquin figures a decrease of £330,000 against 1889. The rice harvest, and probably the extra demand for Japan, influenced these figures, the yield being good in Cochin Cuina, while the exports showed an increase, bad in Annam, and almost a complete failure in Tonquin, in consequence of the bursting of dams.

The Lyons Silk Conditioning-house figures for the week ended October 8 show a total of 93,622 kilos, against 89,730 kilos for the preceding week, and 72,192 kilos for the corresponding week last year. There has been no very marked change in the tone of the market during the past week. There has, however, been a steady demand, resulting in a good volume of business, as the figures quoted above testify, and each succeeding week, though the manufacturing season is not yet in full swing, the requirements of consumers appear to increase. The reports from the principal markets for the fabrics have continued encouraging, and pure silk goods appear to be coming more and more into favour. The prices of the material are maintained, but as yet that is about all that can be said. A slight improvement in the tone of the Marseilles market is reported, a revival of demand for Syrian raws having been noticeable. A slight increase of demand is also reported from the Italian centres, but prices have remained without quotable changes.

The returns of the exports of gold and silver *via* San Francisco for August have just been published. They show an increased importation of both metals during that month, with a diminished export of gold and a considerably increased export of silver. The gold imports amounted to $790,938, a larger sum than in any month since November last, the greater portion being received from Australia. The exports of gold amounted to only $91,942, of which sum $75,000 was sent to Honolulu in coin, and $16,942 in coin and bullion to China. For the eight months of 1891 ending with August the exports of gold by way of the Pacific amounted to $1,020,430, and the imports to $1,861,500, so that there has certainly been no drainage of gold from the United States by way of San Francisco. Turning now to silver, we find that during August the imports amounted to $333,484, all from Mexico, while the exports amounted to $859,387. The bulk of the silver sent out went to China, the balance in Mexican dollars, $90,069, going to Japan. The total value of the silver imported during the eight months was $1,905,901, and the total value of the silver exported was $3,842,605. Though there was thus a net export of the white metal, it was smaller then last year—a fact which is not surprising considering the diminished demand of India on the one hand and the absorption of the American output by the Treasury purchases on the other. It would be interesting to know to what extent Australia is supplying silver direct to the Far East.

Under the heading "Promoting Imports of Gold" the New York *Commercial Bulletin* publishes the following from its Washington correspondent:—"The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to-day (September 30) issued the following special instructions to the Superintendent of the United States Assay Office in New York city:—'In case of deposits of foreign gold coin or foreign gold bars at the United States Assay Office at New York, such approximation on the value of the bullion delivered as in the discretion of the Superintendent may be regarded as safe and proper, not to exceed 90 per cent. of the value, will be paid pending melting and assay.' The purpose of this regulation is to encourage, so far as can be legally done by the Government, the importation of foreign gold into the United States by allowing importers 'shot cash' value for foreign gold as soon as received at the counter of the Assay Office, instead of requiring them to wait two or three days, and sometimes longer, while the deposits are being melted and the exact gold contained determined by chemical analysis. It has been a matter of general acceptance that both the Bank of France and the Bank of Germany, in order to stimulate the export of gold from the United States, have been in the habit of crediting bankinghouses in Paris and Berlin with the value of gold shipped to them at New York at the date of shipment, thus lessening the cost of the movement by the interest of the amount during the whole period of transit. The Government of the United States cannot legally make payments for the value of gold shipped to the country until it is actually received at the counter in New York. The only thing it can legally do is to expedite the payment, thus saving interest to the importer, which the Director has sought to accomplish by the above regulation."

In a thoughtful article on "the cotton prospect" the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, after dwelling on the uncertainty of crop estimates at this time, as, according to letters from the cotton-growing states, even the planters themselves cannot, while picking is in progress, estimate the probable yield on even a moderate acreage, adds that it is important to keep steadily in mind a large stock of cotton which was carried over on September 1 by manufacturers and others from previous years. This excess in the stock carried over may be put at 500,000 bales, but it is not essential to estimate it with accuracy. The actual yield of cotton last year must have exceeded the quantity actually taken for consumption. By twice that quantity, whatever it may be, the yield this year may fall short of last year's crop and yet suffice for a consumption as great as that of last year. If the stock carried over from last year be reckoned at 500,000 bales more than the quantity consumed, it follows that the actual consumption during the last crop year was not greater than about 8,000,000 bales, and with this additional supply the crop of this year, if it should not exceed 7,500,000 bales would suffice to meet all demands. Thus it is apparent that a decrease of a million bales in the yield, or possibly even more, may not imply any deficiency even if the consumption should be as large as it was last year. But it is not certain that the consumption will be as large, and there is some probability that it may decrease. All information points to the belief that the manufacture in Europe and Great Britain ran last year rather beyond the demand for actual consumption. It is at least possible that the demand for goods may be restricted by an overstocked condition of the markets, or by unavoidable economy in consumption. Europe cannot consume as many yards of goods as it could consume if the crops of grain had not been short. The influence of this single difference might easily exceed any decrease as yet definitely ascertained in the yield this year, compared with that of last year.

The reduction in the net amount of the United States debt shown by the statement issued at the beginning of the current month is about 3,000,000 dols. These figures are obtained by comparing the decrease of 25,540,700 dols. in the interest-bearing debt and the increase of 7,515,520 dols. in the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, with the decrease of 15,286,426 dols. in the net cash balance. All of the 4½ per cent. bonds which have not been continued at 2 per cent. have been deducted from the interest-bearing debt, and those which have not been actually redeemed have been transferred to the list of obligation on which interest has ceased. The cash balance fell from 160,274,394 dols. on August 31 to 144,987,968 dols. on September 30. The interest-bearing debt is made up of 25,364,500 dols. in 2 per cent. bonds 559,567,100 dols in 4 per cent. and 93,120 dols. in refunding certificates making a total of 585,024,720 dols. The cash balance includes, besides the 100,000,000 dols. gold reserve, 16,363,924 dols. in National Bank deposits, 16,846,619 dols. in subsidiary silver, and 365,467 dols. in minor coin and fractional currency.

A PLAGUE of mice is reported by farmers in the district of Strehlen, in Germany. In many nests batches of twenty or more young mice have been unearthed. On the demesnes of Prauss, Ranchwitz, and Malchau, during the ploughing up of 88 acres of wheat stubble, the farmers' assistant in ten days killed no fewer than 12,747 mice.

MR. E. L. BLANCHARD'S REMINISCENCES.

"THE Life and Reminiscences of E. L. Blanchard, with Notes from the Diary of Wm. Blanchard," compiled by Clement Scott and Cecil Howard, has been issued by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

In his early days "E. L. B." had a hard struggle for life, and had to resort to many shifts to earn a few shillings. On one occasion he ventured to remonstrate with a newspaper proprietor on the smallness of his salary. "I don't dispute it, sir," was the reply. "You send me a great deal of copy for fifteen shillings a week. It is small pay, *but so regular!*" In the early "forties"—Blanchard was born in 1820—he was induced by a small printer and publisher in Holywell Street, named Bostock

SPORTING NOTES.

The race for the Cesarewitch of 1891 will be memorable on more than one account. Not for many years has so much money been betted upon the result of the race, as much as £30,000 being laid against a horse afterwards scratched; and of those which ran on Wednesday more than one was quite as heavily backed. But that is not the only claim of the race to distinction. It is twelve years since a larger field than the two dozen which started have gone to the post, and rarely has any important race resulted in such an utter discomfiture of the favourites. That Lord Hartington's Morion—gallant horse as he is—should be unable to carry his great weight (9st. 7lb.) to victory is not to be wondered at; but the wretched form displayed by the favourites, Mons Meg, Victorious, and Judith, was altogether unexpected. The race itself does not require description. The Duke of Beaufort's three-year-old colt Ragimunde, which was ridden by R. Chaloner, won in the easiest manner, Mr. Kilsyth's filly Penelope—a 200 to 3 chance—being a bad second, while Mr. Vyner's Lily of Lumley was third. The winner, which was trained by A. Taylor, started at 25 to 1, no fewer than eight horses being in better demand. The victory nevertheless was a popular one and shows that Ragimunde has completely recovered form. The race, over two miles and two furlongs, was run in 4 min. 2 sec., the value of the stakes being £1,040. The winner carried 6 st. 10 lb weight. Last year Prince SoltyCoff's Sheen (5 years, 9st. 2lb.) occupied 3 min. 543-5 sec., and the stakes were then worth £1,030, while in 1889 Mr. W. Goater's Primrose Day (4 yrs., 6 st. 11 lb.) took 4 min. 8 sec., and the value of the stakes was £960.

Racing in France is not in such a bad way as the reports, industriously "put about" in the interests of the bookmakers, would have us believe. A lie that is half a truth is the worst of lies, and although it is true that M. Lupin is going to retire altogether, this is only because of his great age (eighty-six), and in fulfilment of a resolve formed some time ago. It is also true that M. Maurice Ephrussi (whose wife, a daughter of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, is very ill) is going to sell his horses in training, but he will not retire while the racing studs of Barons de Rothschild and Soubeyran are merely being weeded out. M. Henry Ridgway, who has recently formed a large racing establishment has no intention of breaking it up, and his sale is merely one of carriage and saddle horses. But, while there is no truth in the statement that racing is going to the bad in France because there are no "lists," it is quite certain that the difficulties placed in the way of betting have had a very depressing effect on the Paris autumn meeting, which came to a conclusion yesterday, and it is to be hoped that, fine weather aiding, the Chantilly meeting, which commences on Thursday (the 15th), will be rather more lively.

There were several interesting features in the racing on the opening day at Newmarket on Oct. 13. The weather, however, was about as bad as it could be. Rain fell throughout the afternoon. Nevertheless a large and fashionable company was present, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Soltykoff, the Earl of Durham, and Mr. J. H. Houldsworth (stewards of the Jockey Club), the Duke of Westminster, Lord Hartington, Earl and Countess Cadogan, Caroline, Duchess of Montrose, and Mr. Henry Milner, Mr. James Lowther, Sir Charles Russell, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Charles Hartopp, Captain FitzGeorge, General Owen Williams, the Chevalier Ginistrelli, and Mr. J. Blundell Maple. As for the racing, the Lowther Plate (worth 1,100l to the winner) was won by the Duke of Westminster's Blue Green, which was ridden by George Barrett. There were five starters, and Lord Bradford's Cuttlestone finished second. The Chevalier Ginistrelli's filly was last in a field of four for the Champion Plate, which the Duke of Westminster's Orion won after a close finish with Bel Demonio, thus winning for the first time this season. Gantlet followed up her Kempton Park success in the Clearwell Stakes, and Suspender proved the "good thing" he was considered for the Severals Plate.

The result of the Golf Championship at St. Andrews this year has been a sad blow to amateurs, who hoped that Mr. Ball's victory of last year would be again repeated, either by himself or by some other amateur, such as Mr. Laidlay or Mr. Hutchinson. The amateurs, however, have been decisively beaten, and the winner, Hugh Kirkcaldy, is to be congratulated on his excellent play. Despite strong wind and rain, Hugh Kirkcaldy managed to complete the thirty-six holes in a hundred and sixty-six, a score that is five strokes lower than that with which the championship has ever been carried off at St. Andrews before. His eldest brother, Andrew, after a tie with W. Fernie, secured second honours with a score of a hundred and sixty-eight. Hugh Kirkcaldy is only twenty-three, and lately did the round at St. Andrews in the record score of seventy-three.

In the Champion Plate at Newmarket October meeting Signorina had to race over a greater distance than she had covered since she ran in the Cambridgeshire last year. Her preparation had not been an orthodox one. She had only covered the distance of her recent race once since her victory at Manchester. For days she rested after she had won the Lancashire Plate, after which her work was done over a distance of six furlongs only. The Duke of Cambridge was as eager as a boy to see Gantlet after she had won, and accompanied her to her stall, where he conversed for some little time with her trainer, Mat Dawson. The Prince of Wales came into the paddock after Orion's race, and after inspecting the horse in front of the weighing-room and conversing with George Porter, doubtless on the subject of the race, H.R.H. followed the winner in to his stall and encountering John Porter on the way had much to say to him. What price Tedworth?

The majority of the football matches throughout the country fixed for Oct. 10 were played in very unfavourable weather, but notwithstanding the rain, many excellent games were witnessed under both codes. At Kennington Oval Derby County defeated a team of the Casuals by four goals to nil. The first round of the qualifying stage of the London Cup competition was played off. The most interesting of the League fixtures was that at Birmingham, in which Aston Villa and Bolton Wanderers were engaged. The latter won a hard game by two goals to none, and thus retain first position. Under Rugby rules Blackheath beat Mindlesex Wanderers, Old Leysians drew with St. Thomas's Hospital, London Scotish easily defeated Marlborough Nomads, and Richmond beat Royal Indian Engineering College.

I hardly thought that Sir George Chetwynd would start the New Magdalen colt for the Maiden plate on Saturday October 10 as the winner had to be sold for 200 sovs. It does not say much for the sporting baronet's knowledge of the thoroughbred that the son of Barcaldine was entered for this race. The mention of Barcaldine reminds me of a little anecdote. When the horse was once on offer for £300 an Irish owner agreed to by him and pay the price on the following Monday. He really possessed about an eighth part of the sum, but in the meanwhile one of his horse—a certainty—was going to run, and he planked the lot on the gee-gee to obtain the wherewithal to pay for Barcaldine. Imagine his chagrin on finding his certainty left at the post, which compelled him to cry off the bargain.

Mr. Kilsyth is blessed with good luck, which is assisted by the elements. The absence of Flyaway from the big event on Saturday October 10 gave Euclid another chance, which that handy animal took care to accept. Mr. Kilsyth does not trouble much about other people's horses, and succeeds in making his own pay their way well. The young City lawyer started three in the race, and Sophism, in a borrowed jacket of yellow and red belt, forced the work to the bend, and then enabled Euclid to bring his stamina into play with telling effect.

There was a large attendance, which included the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, at the meeting on Oct. 14. The early part of the afternoon was bright and fine, but a violent storm of wind, hail, and rain broke out just before the Autumn Handicap was run, and so frightened four of the horses that they bolted, and either jumped or fell over the rails. The winner of the Maiden Plate was Florrie, of the Apprentices' Plate, Expercince, of the Kennett Plate, Detective, of the Selling Plate, Whortleberry, of the Autumn Handicap, Catarina, of the Stand Nursey Plate, Solace, and of the Select Stakes Bumptious.

Baron Henry de Worms has been wonderfully successful with his shooting this year at Henley Park, Guilford, considering the difficulties he has had to contend with. The wild-duck shooting has been exceptionally good, and both partridges and pheasants are abundant. The Baron and Baroness have been entertaining a large shooting party, including Lord Abergavenny and several political friends. The alterations at Henley Park are now completed; and the large ball-room, brilliantly lighted with the electric light, panelled with a series of rare old Italian tapestries on a ground of deep crimson, and simply decorated and furnished entirely in white, is a valuable addition to the old house.

NOTICES.

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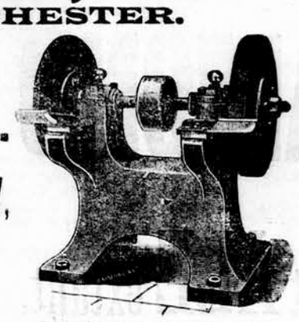

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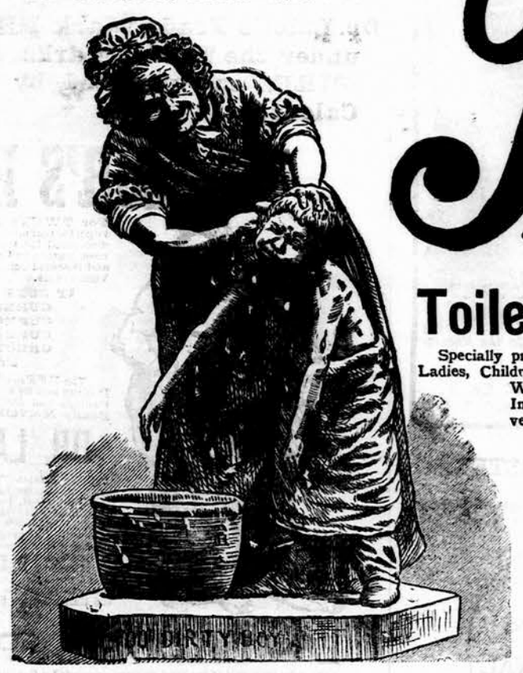

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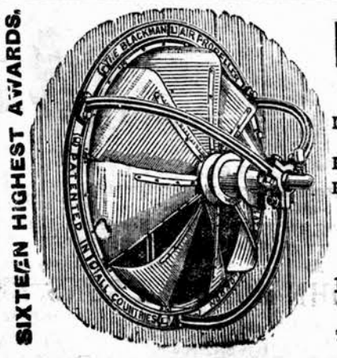

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